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INSTITUTE FOR  
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1929

No. 23



## Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

Sheetings and wide prints from its 80,416 spindles and 1,876 looms are produced under atmospheric conditions controlled the Bahnson way.

The horizontal air circulation created by Bahnson Humidifiers drives the moist air into the very heart of each cotton fibre, strengthening the yarn so that it goes through every manufacturing process with a surprising degree of ease and perfection.

You would like the NEW BAHNSON HUMIDIFIER too. Let us tell you why.

## THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street

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Punch Press Department

The efficiency and economy of your power distribution system has a much too important influence upon your ultimate operating profit to be decided upon without all the facts.

The ideal arrangement for a group drive is a combination of a number of machines with widely fluctuating power requirements. The average of the high and low points of the varying loads on the machine drives in a group, is the approximate power requirement of the group at any one time. A motor rated at or slightly

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We will give you facts that may save you a lot of money. Write for our literature.



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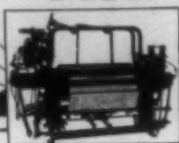


Worcester, Mass.

### Group Drive for Power Efficiency and Economy



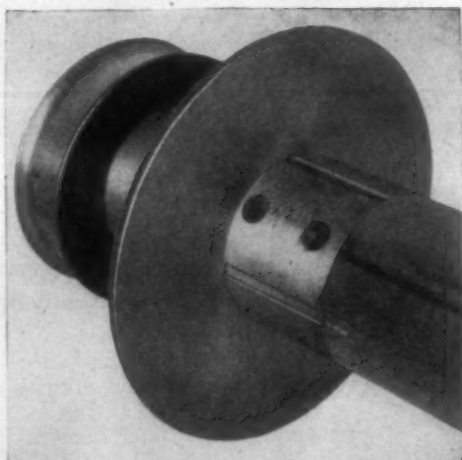
# LOOM INARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



## *New Silk and Rayon* **WARP BEAM**



***Eliminates  
all paper costs***



*Illustration shows the construction which makes the joint between the inside surface of the adjustable flange and the barrel so tight that no silk can get between them*

**T**HIS is an investment which pays 25% per year from savings in cost of paper alone. In addition, the cost and bother of collecting, removing and sorting all paper are eliminated. And of utmost interest to some mills is the ability to beam up to 3200 yards on one beam.

Knowing the requirements of a beam of this kind, we have built it sturdily and accurately to avoid damaging an expensive silk warp.

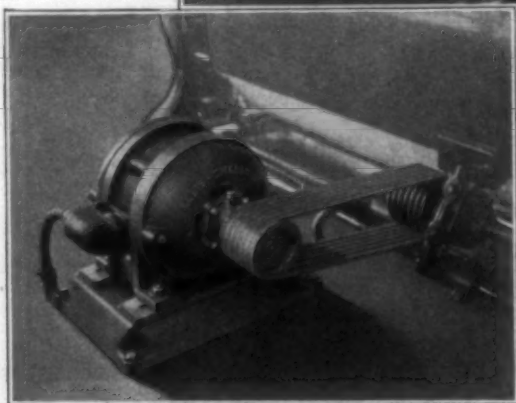
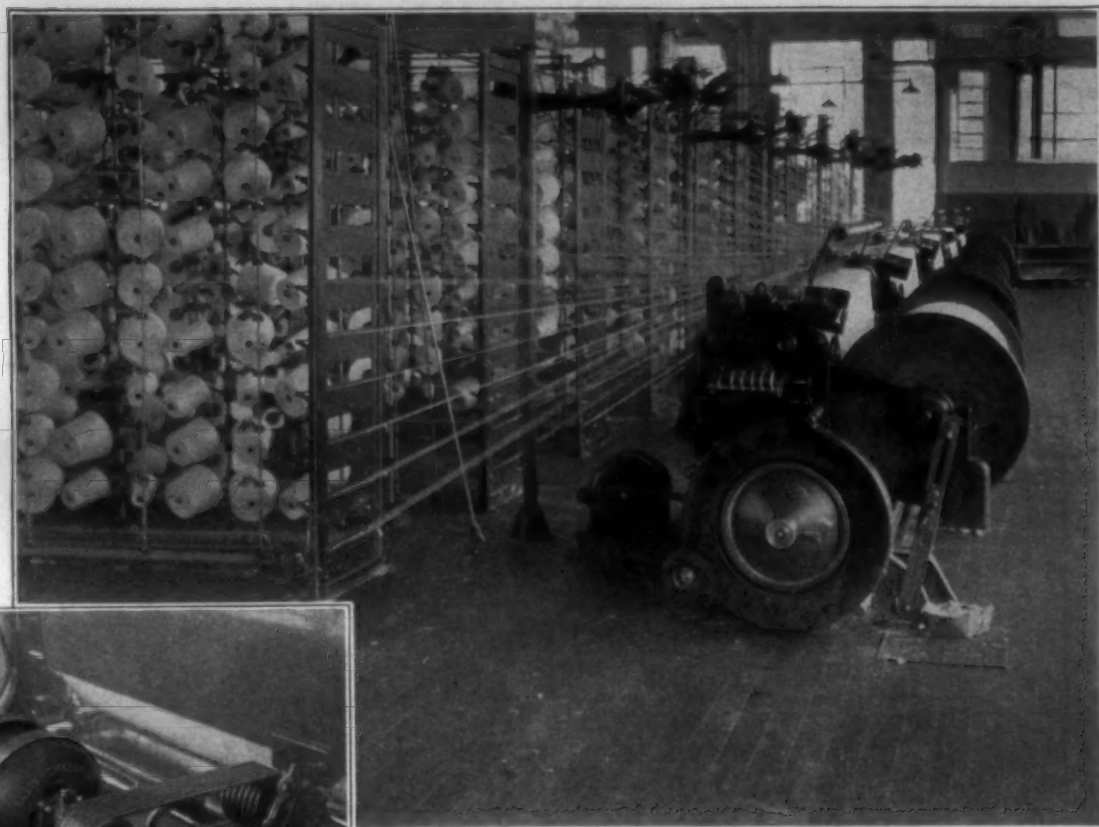
Evidence of the existing need for the New Silk and Rayon Warp Beam is shown by the sales records established within 30 days after its announcement.

*Can't we send prices to YOU?*



**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**  
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.    PHILADELPHIA, PA.    ALLENTOWN, PA.    PATERSON, N.J.  
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER    -    -    -    CHARLOTTE, N.C.



*Allis-Chalmers Motors and Texrope Drives  
Operating Cocker High Speed Beam Warpers with  
Foster Magazine Cone Creels.*

## Where Smooth Operation is Desirable!

MODERN high speed warpers, with magazine cone creels, operating at 350 yard per minute need a drive that is smooth and flexible. Jerky starting or unsteady operation results in broken ends and a loss of production.

Texrope Drives provide, among other advantages, cushioned starting and smooth operation. The multiplicity of belts insures against breakdown and relieves bearing pressure because the tractive effort due to the wedging action of the Texropes allows the belts to be run comparatively loose. Texrope Drives up to 50 h.p. are carried in stock.

Allis-Chalmers Motors are efficient and reliable in operation. Bearings are perfectly closed to the entrance of dust or loss of lubricant. The combination — Allis-Chalmers steel frame motors and Texrope Drives, insures continuity of operation, maximum output, and reduced maintenance.

*Write for Bulletin 1118-E on Motors, and 1228-H on Texrope Drives.*

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

# ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS and TEXROPE DRIVES

# "Built by Link-Belt"

TO men throughout American industries the phrase "Built by Link-Belt" has become synonymous with dependable performance. The Company's policy, pursued for more than 50 years, has earned for Link-Belt products a justified reputation for reliability.

Engineers and operating men have learned through practical contacts that Link-Belt equipment, whether for conveying or power transmitting purposes, is built to high practical ideals, and with the purpose of giving the customer a little more than he expects. "Built by Link-Belt" also symbolizes an ambition to improve and to better Link-Belt products year by year, and to maintain a Company policy devoted to the interests of their clients.

The natural result of such an attitude has been to produce a line of dependable equipment, and to expand engineering and manufacturing facilities to meet the growing demands of users who buy on the basis of performance.

## Silent Chain Drives

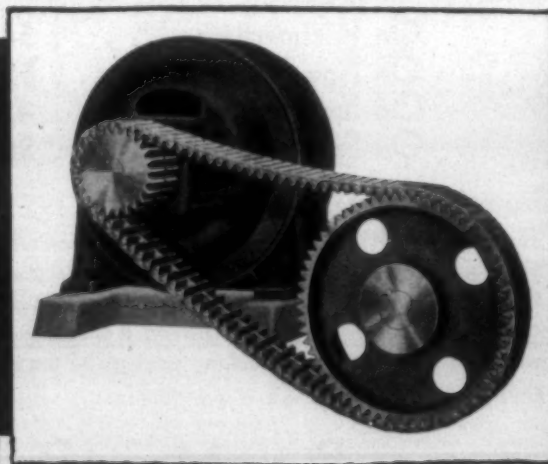
Link-Belt Silent Chain is today upholding, in every industry, its reputation as the ideal drive because "it stands the test of time" in service. Many drives have been giving trouble-free service for 5, 10, 15 to 20 years.

Link-Belt Silent Chain is not affected by heat, cold, moisture or oil. Its action is

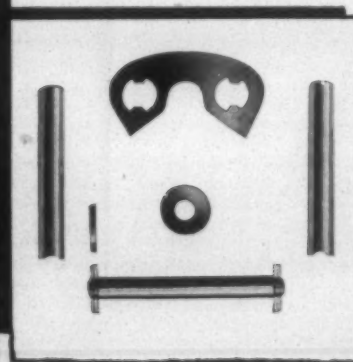
positive under all conditions. It operates on short or long centers. It delivers 98.2% of the energy of the prime mover (on actual test). Built in sizes  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1000 H. P. and over. Distributors in many cities carry stocks— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 60 H. P.

Send for Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive Data Book No. 125 and Stock List No. 725.

Look for the name on the washers; look for the bushings in the joints.



Parts of the Link-Belt Silent Chain.



### LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

3747

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Rd. INDIANAPOLIS, 501 N. Holmes Ave. PHILADELPHIA, 2045 W. Hunting Park Ave. SAN FRANCISCO, 19th & Harrison Sts.  
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Baltimore Buffalo Cleveland Detroit Los Angeles Minneapolis New York Portland, Ore. Wilkes-Barre

# LINK-BELT



# BROKEN ENDS . . .

A Trail of Economic Waste  
 . . . the SPOOLER REVEALS

a REMEDY!

**T**HE Breton Mineral Process (Oil Spraying of Cotton) by improving the uniformity of the sliver, roving and yarn, reduces broken ends at the Spooler.

Less ends down . . . freedom from machine stoppage . . . is shown in the comparative test made by J. J. Brown, successful candidate for degree in The Arkwrights . . .

## ENDS DOWN ~

On Intermediates . . . . .	54 % reduction
On Fine Frames . . . . .	58.6% reduction
On Spinning Frames . . . .	42.8% reduction
On Spoolers . . . . .	38 % reduction

### Mr. Brown's Comment ~

"The Spooler left no doubt that the oiled cotton was making the better yarn, since the ends down was less and the amount of shale and leaf thrown out was less. This difference could not be detected by the eye, but the combs on the guides proved it to be true. As a whole, the work ran better and the breaking strength of the two-ply (2-40s) yarn showed an increase of .88 of a pound."

. . . and so ~

Breton Mineral Process is definitely linked  
 with Spinning Mill efficiency.

**BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY**

**17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK**

Wool Oils—Shear Oils—Knitting Oils—Stitching Oils—Engine Oils—Loom Oils—Apron Oils—Turbine Oils—Bearing Oils—Valve Oils. "Breton Mineral Products"—For Scouring, Dyeing, Finishing and Softening all Yarns and Fabrics



# One Pint of Oil for the Fabric and Floor —to one pint of oil in the oil hole!



## Read how one great mill stopped this waste and spoilage

A MAN carrying an old-fashioned oil can, walks down the aisle between the rows of very modern spinning frames. He points the oil can at the floor and squirts out a few drops to make sure either that the can is full or that it's not stopped up. And he will repeat that unconsciously in front of every machine he is to lubricate. A slight stream spatters the floor. Oh—it's full. Now for the bearing! As carefully as possible the spout is aimed at the front roll stand bearing and again a spurt of oil flows in, over and around the hole. The whirling front roll stand flings the surplus oil merrily through the air spraying the thread as it comes through. It averages—a pint for floor and fabric to every pint in the oil hole!

"But we've licked it now," writes the superintendent of one of the South's leading mills (name on request). "Soiling of product has been reduced one-half . . . considerable labor saving . . . no longer any front roll stand bearing replacements . . .!"

Alemite High Pressure Lubricating Systems, together with Alemite Lubricants specially developed for use in them, accomplish 3 vital results for users of industrial machinery:

1. Eliminate 75% of bearing troubles and consequent shut-downs.

2. Save 50% in lubrication labor costs and time.

3. Effect a 33⅓% saving in lubricant.

More than 600 manufacturers of machinery—including leaders in newest textile machinery—recognize the new demand for easier, more efficient lubricating and equip their product with Alemite.

But you do not need to wait for new machinery to get the benefits of this modern-day lubrication. Fittings can be quickly and easily installed in present oil holes and grease cup connections. They cost only a few cents—and save their cost many times over.

An Alemite representative will be glad to give you facts and figures, without obligation to you.

### Alemite Lubricants

Alemite Lubricants are pure semi-solid and semi-fluid oils for use in bearings and gears. Unlike fluid oil, Alemite lubricant stays with the bearing. Thus dripping of lubricant on floors and products handled, is com-

pletely eliminated. It withstands high pressures and extremes of temperatures.

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Alemite Lubricant comes to your plant in air-tight barrels. It is transferred under pressure and without exposure to a light weight, portable tank. Alemite Push-Type Compressors are filled through their handles from this container by a turn of the crank—again without exposure. Then a push of the compressor handle and a clean wear-reducing "shot" of lubricant is forced in and around the bearing. No waste. No muss. Every ounce of lubricant used is put to work—reducing wear and saving repair bills.

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# ALEMITE

High Pressure Lubrication





## A Scrap Heap of Old Looms



FOR many months experts in business economics have been advocating the installation of new looms to replace antiquated machinery. Many mills have ordered new Stafford automatic looms, and we have taken off their hands those machines which have proved on careful analysis to be a liability instead of an asset.

New machinery is the order of the day if you would compete successfully. The old machinery should find its way to the melting pot.

Glad to hear from you.

### THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Makers of Bobbin-Changing and  
Shuttle-Changing Looms*

READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent . . . . .	FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.
Paterson Office . . . . .	179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.





# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Weaving With Special Yarns

By G. Shackleton.

THERE are many types of yarn used in cloth decoration which, by their peculiar construction, give a distinctive effect in the cloth. This effect may be in the way of a stripe or a check on a more or less plain ground, or may be an all-over effect giving a cloth of an extraordinary structure. In this category come knop, slub, or loop yarns of various types. With these yarns as warp the chief concern is to use suitable healds and reed. If the mails are too small, the knops or loops will be rubbed up and the thread broken. The same will occur if the reed is too fine or the wire not sufficiently flexible. If these yarns are being woven in as stripes, and the ground requires a finer reed than will accommodate the fancy yarn, the reed may be plucked at the point where the stripe comes in; that is, a wire removed, leaving the space of two dents and a wire for the thicker thread to pass through. In any case the wire should be as flexible as possible consistent with the strength required for beating in the weft.

In weaving these types of yarn as filling, the eye of the shuttle should be amply large enough to allow the thickest part of the yarn to come easily through; and if tension is required in the shuttle this should be applied evenly and without jerks, as, these yarns being usually bulky, they will, if jerked in passing out of the shuttle, pull the nose of the shuttle and perhaps cause it to leave the shed. If used for checking in a circular box, bulky yarns, particularly such as knop yarns, should be turned down the front of the box so that they are not lying across the running-board when the other shuttle or shuttles are weaving, as otherwise there is a risk that these shuttles may be diverted from their proper course and cause damage.

Whatever arrangement of yarns is used, if the resultant yarn is for warp the component yarn with the least length or elasticity in it should be strong enough to stand the strain imposed on it in weaving, because all the strain will be taken by this thread. If this breaks, the probability is that the whole thread will come in two, or be so elongated as to cause a nasty place in the piece, even if it weaves in without breaking.

### Rough Yarns

In some of these yarns the structure is such as to cause a rough, gripping surface, which has the same effect as a voile yarn, and allows to be made a fairly open cloth which does not slip. In a cloth of this description the warp and filling threads, even after finishing, retain the same relative positions as when they are put together in the cloth, so that any irregularity of filling, or any mark in the reed, goes through to the finished cloth. Owing to the fact that the picks

are not bumped in against each other, but have to be spaced at even distances, it needs great care and much skill to prevent these irregularities.

In the first place the loom has to be in good condition and well tuned, particularly the going part and crank-arms. If there is any play in the crankarms, the throw of the going-part will vary with the speed of the loom, and, in particular, will be liable to cause cracks when starting the loom. The take-up motion and let-off motion must also be working properly, or unevenness will result and faulty pieces will be made. It is necessary to have the filling fork and take-up motion in proper combination, and to see that the slip catch is acting properly when the loom is stopped by the filling fork and take-up motion in proper combination, and to see that the slip catch is acting properly when the loom is stopped by the filling fork. This catch is for the purpose of letting back the cloth for the distance which it is taken up after the fillings breaks, and before the loom is stopped, and if it is properly adjusted cracks or marks need not be caused in this way.

Another problem which arises with these cloths is the number of ends per dent to use. For the same reason as that which necessitates even filling, so any marks caused by grouping the ends in the reed are retained in the finished cloth. It is obvious, therefore, that where a one-per-dent reed can be used it is best to do so. The cloths to which I refer are loosely set, and therefore slewing one thread per dent will not require a fine reed, but it must be remembered that the yarns are bulky, and knots are rather difficult to make in a compact way, however carefully they are tied. Also, if there is not sufficient space between the wires, the surface thread is liable to be rubbed up into a ball and is impossible, because of the way in which the yarn is doubled back over itself as the shuttle returns from the box into the cloth. In this way curls may be formed, which are very difficult to draw out as the filling tightens again, particularly in a fine yarn. After a certain point has been reached, with twist the yarn becomes brittle, and if tension is put on the filling to draw out these curls the sudden tightening of the weft may cause it to snap. Very often a good deal of experiment is necessary to determine the correct amount of brush to put in the shuttle which will draw out the yarn straight, but not jerk or snap it as it tightens.

Owing to hard-twist yarns having a different color appearance from ordinary twist yarns, even when made from the same material and dyed together in one cloth, it is necessary that the cloth, where the two are used, should be evenly filled. Any bars, however slight, will

(Continued on Page 44)

# Arkwright Test Showing Effects of Varying Card Speeds

A test to compare the breaking strength, ends down per hour per thousand spindles from yarn made from a card producing 8, 12 and 16 pounds per hour was recently made by H. D. Agnew as a qualification for membership in the Arkwrights, the research division of the Southern Textile Association.

A summary of Mr. Agnew's report is given below. The complete report is on file with the secretary, J. C. Cobb, 519 Johnston Building, Charlotte.

Mr. Agnew's report is summarized as follows:

## TEST

Comparison of breaking strength and ends down per hour per thousand spindles from yarn made from a card producing eight, twelve and sixteen pounds per hour, using the same weight lap, same weight sliver and the same cotton; also taking into account the various weights of waste made under each test.

(Prepared and submitted by H. D. Agnew, Superintendent, LaFayette Cotton Mills, Inc., LaFayette, Alabama)

## Time

Test started March 4, 1929, at 6:00 A. M.

Test finished April 8, 1929, at 6:25 A. M.

Test submitted April 24, 1929.

## Preparatory Machinery

- (1) Bale Breaker.
- (2) Vertical Opener.
- (3) Breaker Picker, equipped with 16-inch Kirshner Beater followed by one 16-inch two-blade, straight edge beater.
- (4) Finisher Picker, equipped with one 16-inch three-blade carding beater.
- (5) Cards equipped with Gordon attachments.

## Cotton

Test made from a mix of eight bales Strict Middling and seven bales of Middling White uncompressed,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch East Alabama cotton.

## Process

Weight of lap used	15 oz. per lin. yd.		
Card sliver	57 grain		
Two-process drawing			
Finished drawing	60.5 grains		
	Draft	Twist Per Inch	Hank
Slubber	3.50	.99	.50
Intermediate	4.00	1.35	1.00
Speeder	5.30	2.52	2.60
Spinning (double roving)	9.00	11.43	11.75

## Relative Humidity

Note: The three parts of the test were run through each process at the same time, so that moisture conditions were exactly the same.

While test was running at	At Machine	Outside Mill
Opening	70	98
Pickers	70	98
Cards	40	61
Drawing	38	33
Slubbers	58	69
Intermediates	63	90
Speeders	50	69
Spinning	55	54

## Moisture Content of Stock

Baled cotton (each bale tested)	7.68		
Finished laps	7.55		
	8 Lb.	12 Lb.	16 Lb.
	%	%	%
Card sliver	4.32	4.43	4.40
Drawing	4.17	4.32	4.81
Slubber roving	4.20	4.27	4.36
Int. roving	5.05	5.08	4.90
Speeder roving	5.96	5.92	5.85
Spinning	6.71	6.59	6.28

## Waste

	8 Lb.	12 Lb.	16 Lb.
	%	%	%
Cards			
Flat strips	.033	.0196	.0180
Cyl. and doffer strips	.0056	.0073	.0083

No. 1 fly	.0158	.0116	.0091
No. 2 fly	.0070	.0041	.0051
Total visible	.0517	.0426	.0405
Invisible	.0550	.0530	.0430
Total shrinkage	.1067	.0956	.0835

Note: The waste shown below is in grains only and is not on a percentage basis. It was obtained from approximately the same number of pounds stock, same running time and same machines.

Clearer Waste			
Drawing	433.5	413.0	455.5
Slubbers	179.0	199.0	187.0
Intermediates	58.0	37.0	42.0
Speeders	165.0	170.0	140.0
Spinning	1,030.0	1,051.0	1,178.0
Total	1,867.5	1,870.0	2,002.5

## Sizings

	Theoretical	Actual	
	Size	8 Lb.	12 Lb. 16 Lb.
Card sliver	57.0	53.1	54.4 55.1
Drawing sliver	60.5	60.0	60.3 60.9
Slubber roving	200.0	198.5	200.8 201.6
Intermediate roving	100.0	100.2	101.7 103.1
Speeder roving	38.5	38.4	38.5 38.5
Spinning	11.75	12.06	11.76 11.72
	12.82	12.76	12.47 12.50

Total Sizings			
No. 11.75 yarn	224	224	224
No. 12.82 yarn	288	288	288
Total sizings made	512	512	512
Extreme Sizings			
11.75 Yarn—Heaviest	11.49	11.11	11.11
Lightest	12.50	12.50	12.35
12.82 Yarn—Heaviest	12.05	11.49	11.90
Lightest	13.33	12.99	16.67

(Note: One 60-grain sizing found in 16 lb. test, evidently due to singling—otherwise 73-grain (13.70) was lightest.)

## Per Cent Sizings

Within 1% of number	17%	13%	15%
$\frac{1}{2}$ % off number	31	33	29
2-3% off number	20	20	19
Within 3% of number	68%	66%	63%
$\frac{3}{4}$ % off number	20	15	17
4-5% off number	5	3	3
5% and more off number	7	16	17
Total	100%	100%	100%

## Breaking Strength

No. 11.75 Yarn	8 Lb.	12 Lb.	16 Lb.
Number breaks made	224	224	224
Average pounds break	105.5	114.8	112.3
Corrected break	108.3	114.9	112
Extremes:			
Highest break	145	173	154
Lowest break	72	83	79
No. 12.82 Yarn			
Number breaks made	288	288	288
Average pounds break	106.4	112.6	114.4
Corrected break	105.9	109.1	111.5
Extremes:			
Highest break	134	138	141
Lowest break	78	67	87

## Ends Down Per Hour Per Thousand Spindles

Total Ends Down			
No. 11.75 yarn	50	34	26
No. 12.82 yarn	76	86	75
Average per hour per thousand spindles	27.94	26.60	22.35

## COMMENTS

Humidity conditions and moisture content were taken in order to guard against unusual circumstances from these sources. In order to further equalize conditions, each of the three parts of test was run through each process at same time. It will also be noted that while six cards were used, two to each part of test, two shifts were made in order to use all six cards on each of three parts of test.

(Continued on Page 44)



# Welfare Work From Manufacturer's Point of View \*

By H. W. Pitman, Factory Manager, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

**W**HEN our company decided to take over the County School at Porterdale, Ga., and reorganize it, we found there were only the first five grades taught in this school. Only twenty-four of these children had reached higher than third grade. More than two-thirds of the pupils in this school were enrolled in first grade. Grades have gradually been added until now, fourteen years later, we have a regularly organized Junior High consisting of nine grades. There are more than four hundred pupils above fourth grade as compared with twenty-four in 1915, although the population has increased less than fourfold. These graduates from our Junior High are filling places of importance in our mills and offices. Numbers of them have gone to Covington (the county seat) and some of them on to college.

One boy, whose parents were not very well fixed financially, agreed to walk to Covington, which is about three miles from Porterdale, if his parents would agree to let him have his books and clothes, the tuition being furnished by the county. Although this boy could not dress as well as the other boys in his class, he graduated with honors and was a general favorite with his class. After graduation from High School our executive Vice-President loaned him money with which to enter Georgia Tech. He stayed there four years, specializing in Textile Department, and graduated with an unusually high average. He was then placed in our largest mill at Columbus, Ga. Now, after having been there just two years, and having started at the very bottom he is assistant to one of the overseers, which, considering the size of the mill, is a very rapid advancement.

Of the teachers in our schools five have completed work in our schools and gone from there to college. Not one of these five is a daughter of an official, but from the rank and file of our workers. Two others who were in our facility have married well and one is still living in one of our villages.

One young man who left our school has completed work at Furman University and is now filling a pulpit in one of the Baptist churches of South Carolina. Two other boys are studying for the ministry at Emory University. There are also several boys at Tech.

Our general superintendent once made the remark that he could pass by machines in the mill and tell whether the operatives had been in our schools. He claimed that there was an alertness and interest in the work of these operatives that was not found among those who had not attended our schools.

One boy who graduated from our Porterdale Junior High two years ago was elected president of his class in the Covington High School, although he had entered this school in his Junior year. He presided at the class day exercises, having charge of the devotional, and was also toastmaster at the senior banquet. This boy enters Emory this Fall.

A little girl whose parents both work in our mill entered the tenth grade at Covington a year ago. In the Spring, there was a county meeting where all schools of the county contested in all kinds of literary and athletic activities. This girl was selected by the Covington School to represent her school in the public speaking contest, but she was defeated by another Porterdale girl, who carried off this honor for the Porterdale School. By the way, our Porterdale School won the Silver Loving Cup for having scored the highest number of points in all these activities.

Each village has a woman's club, which performs

the combined function of a P. T. A. and a civic organization. This club was organized fourteen years ago with ten members. A few months after their organization, they decided to clean up the town. They offered ten cents per hundred for all tin cans which could be picked up off the village. They had at this time only \$32.00 in their treasury. When this campaign was over, their treasure was exhausted, showing that about 32,000 had been picked up off the village. They then asked that garbage barrels be placed at each home and have waged and unceasing warfare against tin cans and all other kinds of rubbish, until now this kind of rubbish is as scarce in this town as the proverbial (hen's teeth). For a number of years they have given prizes for the most attractive yards and porches until there is scarcely a house in this village of 5,000 people that is not adorned with growing flowers in the yards and on the porches.

They have also bought two grand pianos, one a Chickering Grand for the school auditorium and a Fisher Grand for their club room. They have built a wading pool in memory of one of our pioneer citizens. Each fall they hold in conjunction with the schools a community fair. The exhibits at these fairs rank well with those at any county or state fair. They encourage canning and preserving, as well as all kinds of sewing and fancy work.

All sick people and new comers are visited by committees from this club and it is easy to see how much assistance they are to us who are in the manufacturing end of the game.

All great industrialists know very well that complete efficiency in industry is impossible unless strict attention is paid to the welfare of the worker.

The foundation stone of all business should be the development of sound character in their employees.

The chairman of our board, who is also president of our company, in making an address in one of our school buildings some time ago, at which the board of directors were present, stated that while it was necessary for us to make dividends for the stockholders, the main business of the corporation was the making of men and women, or, as previously stated, developing character.

Immature and poorly cared for labor is in the end the most expensive. It is the skilled laborer, whose pay is large enough that he may keep a clear brain, strong body and quick finger, who is the most profitable to his employer and more desirable to his community.

The greatest aid to good citizenship is the home, the church and the school. The greatest of these is the home.

Someone has said, "It is hard for a good man to stay good in a bad house, poorly kept." They might also have stated that it is difficult to raise up a great man or a great woman without good home surroundings.

You reach the home only through the properly organized social service department. That is the secret of success of social service. Regardless of what may be said of existing conditions in our country, the home is the foundation of our life, and as we improve home life and home conditions in mill communities, we will get an improved condition everywhere.

Through social service activities the employer and the employee learn that each one is a human being. It brings about a relationship that could not be obtained.

(Continued on Page 38)

\*Address before Southern Textile Social Workers Association, Blue Ridge, N. C.



# Technical Discussion at Texas Meeting

**D**ISCUSSION of a number of technical questions was one of the features of the recent meeting of the Texas Textile Association. A great deal of interesting and valuable information was developed during the discussion which will be found of interest to superintendents and overseers.

The following report of this discussion was furnished through the courtesy of the Association:

## One Process Picking

The first question considered was: "One process picking — its advantages as to uniformity of blending, strength, evenness, etc., compared with two or three processes."

Only one mill in the state is equipped with single process picking, so Mr. Poole reported. Mr. Clarke remarked that this subject should be of interest to all since the trend now is toward consolidation and elimination of useless processes wherever possible. "It is just a matter of time until we will all be coming to it" Mr. Clarke said. Mr. Poole reported "My carder was unable to attend this meeting, but I believe I have a fairly complete report and will try to answer questions myself." His report was as follows:

"Last year we installed one process picking, and up to the present time have had surprising results, both as to uniformity of blending and evenness. This has been accomplished without any reduction in our breaking strength, in fact, the average is some what higher than before this installation was made.

Probably the most outstanding feature we have yet experienced, is the uniformity of lap, not only yard after yard, but inch by inch. We have made all day and all week checks on the weight of lap, and the record (if it has been kept) will verify the amazing results obtained even before we had the machines adjusted to where they now are.

There has been much written about the necessity of doubling in the picker room, and to one who has not experienced the results obtained without doubling, it would seem impossible. Yet here are a few of the conclusions we have from actual experimental tests:

First: The mixing and blending of the cotton.

Second: Less ends down at drawing, slubbers, frames, spinning, and so far as I know, less end breakage in weaving.

Third: The action of the beaters on a fluffy sheet of cotton making cleaning easy without injury to fiber.

Of course, local conditions will, as usual, play an important part in the ultimate results. We are fortunate at Sherman in having unusual equipment in opening room, consisting of two separate lines of cleaning machinery with bale breaker, tandem feeder, vertical openers, lattice cleaner, with cage section, coming together in carrier pipe, which in itself is a blending and mixing of the different bales of cotton.

It is reasonable to expect that a great amount of attention is required to all the working parts of this layout to preserve an even continuous sheet of cotton flowing into the hoppers. As the correct level without too great overflow (requiring hand feeding) is conducive to even laps and the ultimate goal—good even running work."

"I formerly had three processes of picking: breakers, intermediate and finishers. This one process takes the place of all three," continued Mr. Poole.

"How about the labor saving?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"I save about \$30.00 to \$40.00 per week. I cut out three men," replied Mr. Poole.

## Loose Cotton

Question No. 2 was: "State fully your experience running loose — its effect in the card room and end breakage and breaking strength on spinning."

Mr. Burrow said: "I think it is hard to say whether or not loose cotton really saves a man anything. Somebody has to be put in the opener room to pick every bit of it to get out the strings, buckles, bottles and other junk, and his wages run up the cost per pound. Furthermore, this junk weighs up with the cotton and is paid for as cotton; so that constitutes a further loss. Yarn spun from loose samples mixtures does not run as well on the spinning due to the strings that get by and are carded up with the cotton. The breaking strength goes down where loose is run, and the waste loose goes up. Also we have more fibres in the picker room, that is our experience with loose."

Ingram Lee, superintendent of the Dallas Textile Mills department of the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, located at Love Field, Dallas, reported that he had run a test on the effect of different percentages of his breaking strength. "We have always run a good high percentage on our loose," said Mr. Lee, "and we have not had any permanently bad effects. Of course we have our troubles with it. We have to have it looked over, sometimes we have strings, and we have junk; but on the whole, it does not trouble us so much unless we get high enough percentages to effect the breaking strength.

"In order to determine the effect of loose cotton on the breaking strength of yarn, a test was made with first a 50 per cent mix of loose and then a 25 per cent mix. Having found that there was a considerable difference in the breaking strength of the yarns made with these two mixings, a 33 per cent mix of loose was run, and as may be seen from the figures obtained, this breaking strength falls between the results with the 50 per cent mix and the 25 per cent mix. The breaking test was made on a hand power strength tester, and in each case about 24 bobbins were tested."

"A mixture containing 25 per cent loose gives an average yarn number of 14.99, an average breaking strength of 125.9 pounds, and an average breaking factor of 1.886. This break factor is arrived at by dividing the grains weight into the pounds break, 33 per cent loose making average yarn No. 14.39, average break of 122.9 and a breaking factor of 1.768. Fifty per cent loose, gives an average yarn No. of 14.55, an average break of 115.7, and a break factor of 1.684."

"Besides giving the best breaking strength, the 25 per cent mix shows a more uniform yarn. The variation is from 116 to 138 or 22 pounds difference; whereas in the 33 per cent mix this variation is from 104 to 136, a difference of 32 pounds and in the 50 per cent mix from 105 to 130, 25 pounds difference. The highest break in the 25 per cent mix is 138 pounds in the 33 per cent mix 136 pounds and in the 50 per cent mix it is only 130 pounds. A 41 tooth twist gear was used in all three cases giving a twist of 17.2 turns per inch or an average twist factor of 4.50. An average humidity of 57 per cent was maintained throughout the test, the humidity not varying over 5 per cent for the three different tests."

Mr. Clarke stated "We use 40 per cent loose and have found no bad effects. We have put in a better installation of opening equipment and believe that accounts for it. This includes a bale breaker, an upstroke cleaner, a vertical opener and a centrif-air machine. With this

(Continued on Page 36)

# Du Pont Rayon Company

## ... the leader in development of rayon cone-winding

### *What that means to YOU*

OF course you use cones. They save you all the expense and overhead of oiling and winding—labor, equipment and floor space. You save interest on capital ordinarily tied up in raw stock inventories. You prevent the inevitable wastage of yarn involved in oiling and winding.

But all cones are not the same. There are different ways of winding cones. Du Pont has done more in developing winding and oiling methods than any other rayon producer.

For instance, every du Pont rayon cone is wound and oiled with unfailing uniformity, enabling your operators to take care of more equipment and thus increase the poundage per hour.

An extremely important point is that all knots are thrown up on the head, reducing stoppage costs. Knot tails are short but do not slip. Du Pont cones contain more yarn than the average bottle bobbin. Therefore, they run longer without change, again reducing stoppage costs. The tension is always uniform because of constant ballooning.

Every cone is individually inspected by highly-trained experts, and when approved, immediately wrapped and packed to protect the cone from uncontrolled humidity and deterioration by friction.



Every one of these features is a detail, it's true, but it's the multitude of these conscientious details that make for the perfection of du Pont rayon cones. That is why du Pont is regarded in the knitting trade as the leader in the development of winding and oiling cones. *Du Pont Rayon Company, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York City.*

*Member of The Rayon Institute of America, Inc.*



Produced by the Leading Chemical Organization



## World Cotton Consumption 16,309,000 bales

New Orleans, La.—World consumption of cotton for the crop year ending July 31, 1929, totaled 16,309,000 bales, of which 15,256,000 bales were lint cotton, according to Henry S. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Southern consumption of cotton during the period totaled 5,623,265 bales, and the world carryover of American cotton was 4,679,000 bales, of which 284,000 bales were linters. Exports of cotton during the year, including those to Canada, totaled 8,279,727 bales, or an increase over the 1927-1928 crop year of 449,319 bales.

### Commercial Crop Increases

The commercial crop for the year totaled 15,785,356 bales, as compared with 14,443,934 bales during the preceding period, a gain of 1,341,422 bales. The 1928-1929 crop was 3,420,573 bales, less than the 1926-1927 crop, and 170,649 bales greater than the 1925-1926 crop. Southern consumption of 5,623,265 bales during 1928-1929 indicated an increase of 307,097 bales, compared with last year, and an increase of 151,874 compared with the year before. Actual growth for the period just closed was given by Mr. Hester as 15,553,000 bales, as compared with 13,906,000 bales during the preceding year.

World consumption of cotton in 1928-1929 totaled 16,309,000, and included 15,256,000 bales of lint cotton and 1,053,000 bales of linters, as compared with a total of 15,846,000 bales the preceding year, which included 14,904,000 bales of lint cotton and 942,000 bales of linters. The carry-over of 4,679,000 bales of American cotton included 444,000 bales in Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat for Japan. It compares to a carryover of 5,072,000 bales at the close of the 1927-1928 year.

Lint cotton carried over totaled 4,395,000 bales, as compared with 5,242,000 bales in 1927-1928, and linters carried over totaled 284,000 bales, as compared with 220,000 bales in the preceding year.

Other data relating to port movements, exports and other interesting items will be promulgated in a few days. Posted exports by geographical divisions from August were: Great Britain, 1,854,914 bales, compared with 1,439,771 bales and 2,582,638 bales; France, 787,706 bales, compared with 899,302 bales and 1,021,562 bales; Continent, 3,755,724 bales, compared with 4,149,943 bales and 5,488,776 bales; Japan, China and Mexico, 1,551,581 bales, compared with 1,106,164 bales and 1,877,275 bales. Total (not including Canada), 7,949,929 bales, compared with 7,595,480 bales and 10,970,251 bales.

## Identification of Rayon and Textile Fibres

Dealing with the identification of rayon, a writer in the current issue of the "Artificial Silk World," says that: A considerable amount of difficulty is met with in the identification of rayon, and more especially regenerated cellulose silks, since the reactions of these fibers, their diameters and ordinary microscopic features present such slight differences as to make complete identification impossible. In the case of those fibers which have now come into the market in competition with rayon in the 'combed fiber' industry, there is also a considerable amount of difficulty in determining their origin.

A method of examination has been recently suggested which may be used as an aid to the identification of such fibers, and one which also gives some informa-

tion as to the internal structure and physical state of the fiber. If a ray of light is passed through a transparent medium, such as rayon fiber, a certain amount of the light will be absorbed in its passage and will be unable to pass through the material. In an ordinary composite ray of light this loss will not be noticeable, but if we so arrange the ray of light that it consists of rays vibrating in one plane only the inability to pass through the fiber or portions of the fiber will be quite easily noticed, and, since the passage of the ray is largely dependent on the stresses present in the fiber, a considerable amount of useful information may be gained in this way.

A modern development of the rayon industry is in the direction of combed fibers, short lengths of artificial fibers being carded and combed alone or along with wool, to produce new types of yarns, and this use of rayon has given impetus, such as ramie, nettle, sometimes jute, and some of the aloe fibers. These can be readily detected by polarized light, since they give fairly distinct and characteristic colors, although these may be modified by preparatory treatments. A sample of degummed and caustic soda mercerized ramie gave, when mounted in glycerine, a deep reddish-violet fiber with long orange streaks down the side. At certain sharply defined points, apparently corresponding with the cross lines of the fiber, the color changed to bright yellow-green, and on turning the Nicol a bright bluish-green appeared. Mounted in water the fibers gave dark violet-red and orange as before, but down the center there appeared a bright blue line, which started at each 'node' and faded away half-way towards the next 'node.' A sample of New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) showed bright green, red, and yellow spiral lines, which all turned to bright violet when the Nicol was rotated. Wool in these samples was pale yellow-green with brown patches at the base of the scales. Boiled-off silk showed very little color effect, spiral lines of pale greenish-yellow, only, being noticeable. Cotton showed a clear bluish-grey fiber, with small areas of blue and red at the change of direction of the convolutions, and the same sample mercerized showed no color effects whatever.

## Cotton Markers for Airways

Another important use of cotton in a fast-developing phase of the aviation industry is announced by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., which states that the Standard Oil Company of Ohio has just placed orders for fabric signs, with which to mark the roofs of their plants in 272 cities and towns in Ohio for the guidance of aviators.

It is understood that the Standard of Ohio intends eventually to mark every Ohio town and village where it operates, with signs having letters 45 inches tall. In larger cities, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo, larger letters approximately 6 to 10 feet tall will be used. The installation of these new signs in Ohio will be made in time for the Aviation Meet that will be held in Cleveland beginning August 24.

These airway markers are made of heavy cotton fabric impregnated with paint and treated with an adhesive which enables them to be fastened securely to the roof of a building. Among their advantages are their durability, visibility and ease of application. Cotton fabrics are used in a similar manner in street and highway markers, which consist of letters, arrows and lines indicating traffic signs, directions and regulations.



# In Boston—at the Convention of the American Home Economics Association

## CELANESE *Fabrics*

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### Won Acclaim from Women

DELEGATES to the recent annual convention of the American Home Economics Association expressed great interest in the exhibit of Celanese Fabrics in the exposition hall. Enthusiastic approval was voiced by those visiting the display of the loveliness of the Celanese Fabrics, their clear colors, their draping qualities, and their adaptability to a multitude of uses. Keen interest was shown in the unique advantages of Celanese yarn: that Celanese does not shrink or stretch; is unaffected by perspiration; does not retain moisture; launders easily, dries quickly; does not rot or mold; and that its colors are unusually fast. In the discussion of fabrics, special note was given to the fact that Celanese is unweighted—free from all injurious loading substances.



The Cora Scovil patch poster, showing the varied uses of Celanese Fabrics, was a focal point at the Home Economics Association Convention. Articles of Celanese displayed in the booth included apparel, drapery fabrics, pillows, umbrellas, lamp shades, slippers, men's neckwear, men's and women's underwear, and hosiery.

*Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by the Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York City*

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## The Cotton Situation

By C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow

When the late Robert Fitzsimmons was warned about the risk involved in a pugilistic encounter with an antagonist of superior proportions, he expressed his untroubled confidence by the statement, "The bigger they are, the 'arder they fall." While it may seem a far cry to appeal to the annals of fistiana for a metaphor applicable to the present cotton crop, we think this figure of speech is illustrative for the existing yield outlook.

It seems almost inevitable that private estimates as of date August 1, and possibly that of the Bureau, will set forth a bumper promise as a result of a colossal acreage, ample fertilization, adequate cultivation, and the excellent appearance of the plant. The subsequent downward revision ensuing from August weevil damage, which we consider likewise inevitable, should show the aptness of the illustration we have employed in that bigger the crop looks on August 1, the greater will be the contrast by early autumn.

Advices from many sources, including the Government weather report of this week, confirm the impression of a large yield. Among the notable exceptions, we might mention the Garside Service which, while admitting excellent plant growth and a relatively large number of apparently safe bolls, calls attention to indications of accelerated decline which set in about the end of last week. Our Dr. George D. Smith, after completing a weevil survey of the Eastern Belt and portions of Louisiana and Arkansas, reports rapidly mounting infestation with probabilities of excessive damage, particularly if August should furnish more than a normal amount of rainfall.

We think the crop situation and outlook should be viewed without bias. The acreage is large. Fertilization has been heavy with the employment of high grade plant food. Cultivation has been thorough and efficient. The only obstacles to large production consist of the weevil and possible damage from hot, dry weather in Texas and western Oklahoma. One remarkable feature of advices relating to the weevil is represented by the admission that in spite of subnormal rainfall in many areas, the so-called summer weather control has not been effective in checking the spread of the pest.

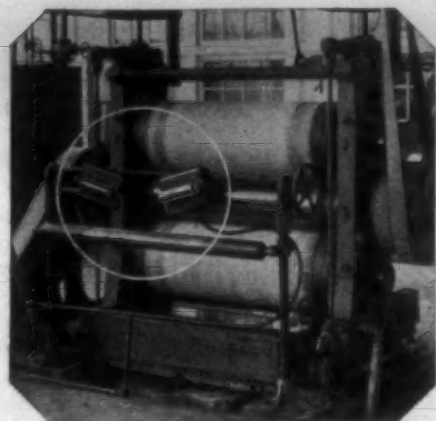
We think this may be explained on two grounds: In the first place, the weevil spread to new areas last October and November, and the high minimum winter temperatures, causing far less than normal mortality, have resulted in unprecedentedly heavy initial infestation. In the second place, we had an abnormally large plant which may be traced to the wet May followed by weather permitting adequate cultivation, and, this aided by the free use of fertilizers has given a plant of unusual size that has protected the weevil and prevented the usual destruction of larvae in fallen squares. The ample amount of moisture in the soil of the Eastern Belt has assisted in plant growth but furnished a refuge for the enemies of the cotton plant.

In view of the negligible climatic control afforded in the last month or so, it is pertinent to consider what would happen with a rainy period in August. One of our highly respected Georgia friends, who called on us this week and who, by the way, admitted his optimism over the present outlook, told us a story of his experience in 1923. When he examined his crop of five

(Continued on Page 42)

# “Do Foxwell Guiders save the cost of hand labor?”

—and every one of the concerns answering the question said “Yes.”



[ Foxwell Guiders  
before a 3-roll Butterworth  
Water Mangle ]

The Great Falls Bleachery & Dye Works said:  
*“They save the labor of five men.”*

Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills said:  
*“Your slogan ‘Better Help that works for nothing’  
expresses everything.”*

The Utica Willowvale Bleaching Co. said:  
*“They operate all right.”*

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. said: *“They are Okay.”*

The Coldsprings Bleachery said: *“Very good.”*

The Western Shade Cloth Company said:  
*“Foxwell Guiders are indispensable.”*

Indianapolis Bleaching Company said:  
*“Profitable investment.”*

Fall River Bleachery said: *“We use 14 Foxwell  
Guiders. They materially reduce seconds and in  
every instance have been most satisfactory.”*

There's nothing we need add to these expressions except that Foxwell Guiders operate efficiently at all speeds and can be used before practically any type of finishing machine. They operate on an air pressure of 13 to 15 pounds.

Folders telling more about Foxwell Guiders will be mailed promptly. We will also give you a list of concerns using them, including the U. S. Government, which says: “They have proven very satisfactory, with a saving in cost of hand labor.”

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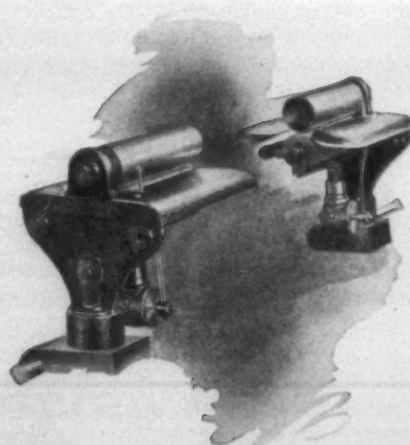
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# Program for Georgia Meeting

The regular fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia is to be held at the Georgia School of Technology, in Atlanta, on Tuesday, September 17th. This organization is composed of the superintendents, department heads, etc., of the Georgia cotton mills, and the meetings are devoted to round-table discussions of manufacturing problems. Carding and spinning is covered at the spring meetings, and slashing and weaving at the fall conventions.

At the meeting next month, it is announced, special effort will be made to concentrate upon new developments in the slashing and weaving departments, and to direct attention to more intensive analytical and research effort among the members to improve conditions of a mechanical and process nature in the mills.

A questionnaire, embodying a number of questions which will form the basis of the discussions at the meeting, has been mailed to all of the mills in Georgia. Each subject will be assigned to several members for definite reports.

Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is chairman of the weaving division, and will conduct the discussion on this subject. George S. Elliott, superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., will lead the discussion on slashing, as chairman of that division.

## Consider Manufacture of Duck

It is further announced that in addition to the prepared questionnaire, special emphasis will be placed upon problems of manufacturing duck and similar goods. A large percentage of the mills of the State manufacture numbered and other ducks, and a portion of the meeting will be given over to the specific discussion of problems pertaining to the weaving of this class of fabric.

J. C. Platt, agent, Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., will lead this discussion.

Special invitations to attend the meeting will be sent to the mills in the neighboring State of Alabama, and the officers have asked the Southern Textile Bulletin to extend a welcome to mill men in other States to attend the meeting and participate in the discussions; as well as to salesmen and others associated with the industry.

## The Program

The meeting will open at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, September 17th, in the Chemistry building at the school. At 12:50 o'clock a "Dutch" luncheon will be served; the discussion being resumed in an afternoon session which will conclude the meeting.

Annual election of officers will take place at this meeting. The present officials are: J. W. Hames, superintendent, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., general chairman; Frank E. Heymer, Columbus, Ga., vice general chairman; and Robert W. Philip, editor of Cotton, Atlanta, Ga., secretary and treasurer. Also, one member will be elected to the executive committee, for a term of two and one half years, to succeed Frank K. Petrea, whose term expires. The present members of the committee are: George S. Elliott; W. R. Holt, assistant superintendent, Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; Albert Lehmann, Jr., superintendent, The Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company,

Columbus, Ga.; and E. H. Rogers, agent, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

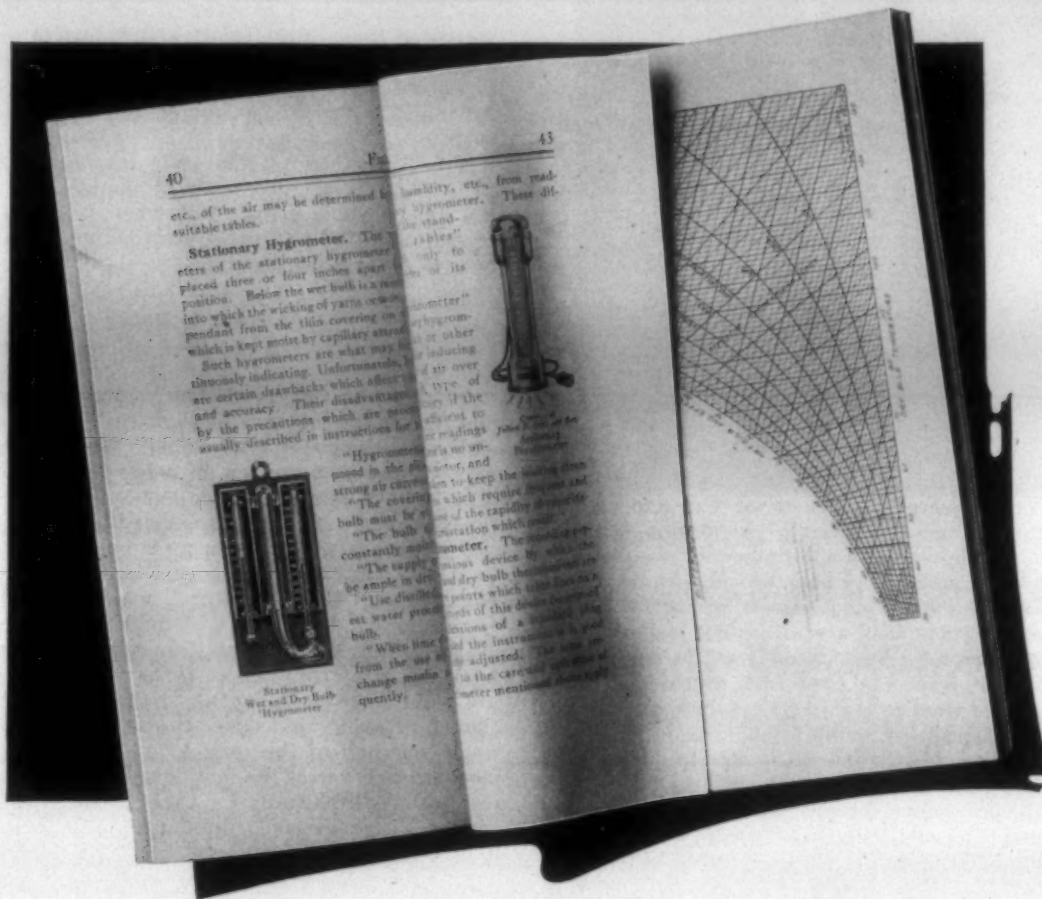
The questionnaire prepared for the discussion at the meeting follows:

## Slashing

1. What is the difference between the weight of the ingredients used in your size mixture (except water) and the weight added to the yarn in slashing? Base this on the percentage of the net raw yarn. In other words, how much "invisible waste" is there between the weight of the starch and compound you put into the size mixture and the amount you get in added weight of yarn?
2. If you have applied temperature control devices to your slashers, have you gotten any benefit from the standpoint of end breakage reduction, etc., in the running of the warps in the weave room? If so, how much, and in what ways were you benefitted?
3. Give the best way to lease warps on a slasher—getting the lease on the back or on the front?
4. As there is more or less elasticity taken out of the yarn between the size roll and the delivery roll on the front of the slasher, what is the best method to retain this elasticity?
5. Have you had experience with an instrument used on slashers to indicate the approximate moisture content in the warp? It is a device which takes the place of a big lease rod, and is so arranged that the force necessary to separate the warp is indicated on a dial. Give your results.
6. What temperature should size be kept in the storage kettle overnight to give the best results? Do you find it best to keep the storage kettle closed at night with a closed coil? If you use an open coil do you find it best to keep the kettle open, or closed?

## Weaving

1. Should wide looms make more seconds than narrow looms, considering the speed of the wide looms proportionately lower? In other words, in the same construction cloth, should 56-inch cloth seconds be more than 28-inch cloth seconds, on the same type of looms?
2. What are some of the causes of drop threads in the cloth made on dobbies, and what can be done to eliminate them?
3. Is there any way of detecting crooked or long-sided cloth in the weave room, that is, on loom or over the cloth rolling tables?
4. Where weaving is done at night and day on the same looms, what methods are used to distinguish the day cloth from the night cloth?
5. How is the best way to condition filling to keep it from kinking in sateen, with twist above standard, to hold the breaking strength up?
6. On hose and belling duck, what are the best ways to prevent oil spots and bad start-ups?
7. On high sley sheeting, is it better to use two harness or to draw the warp in four harness?
8. Do you have any trouble with ceiling drips caused from condensation in the winter? If so, have you been able to overcome this trouble? How?
9. On a high sley, 3.85 yard broadcloth, what will cause the warp to kink when using two harness plain cams, while the same goods, using staggered cams, will not show this trouble?



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## **"Fundamental Laws of Humidity"**

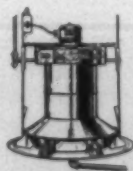
With Charts and Tables — Revised up-to-the-minute

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_



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# PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Peanut Bags

Editor:

Large numbers of bags are used each fall for harvesting the peanut crop. Is there a suitable cotton bag on the market? We have an inquiry from a party who would like to know.

We will be glad to receive information and forward it to the party interested.

J. W. C.

## Vibration in Steel Rolls

Editor:

I want to ask a question through your Discussion Page which I consider very important and I earnestly hope some practical man will answer. What is the cause of front steel rolls on spinning machinery quivering or some call it jumping or in other words not running steady or uniformly?

I have been working with textile machinery for the past 35 or 40 years and I've never had a person yet to explain the cause or what to do to stop it. I find the most of this on the latest improved case hardened rolls on new spinning. This special frame I have reference to is relined and leveled and all roll stands relined and I know they are in perfect shape and the head end gears all adjusted and reset in perfect running condition. Yet the steel rolls vibrate or run in a jerk and the steel rolls on this machine are all oiled with the best grade of non-fluid oil.

Will some one answer me what else to do and what causes it as I am anxious to find out. As I have been a read of your paper for years. I feel sure you will try and get it answered by expert men who know and can tell me what to do.

OLD VIRGINIA.

## Setting the Guides

Editor:

Would like to ask through your Discussion Page for information on setting guides on 16s spinning. What is the correct distance from top of bobbin to guide wire for above yarn number.

T. H. W.

## Answer to N. C.

Editor:

Answering N. C.'s question regarding the advantages of flat top rings over the vertical spinning rings on ring twistors, will say that on dry twisting the advantages are as follows:

1. Higher speed is feasible.
2. Rings do not need oiling.
3. Rings are cleaner.
4. Travelers are more easily changed.
5. Travelers do not cost so much.
6. Twistors more easily started after doffing.
7. Process is easier on the yarn.

S. C.

## Answer to Tenn.

Editor:

Tenn. makes an inquiry with reference to ascertaining if it is necessary to change over to one of the long draft systems, so-called, in order to reduce expenses in the card room?

For the interest of Tenn., will say that this depends upon how long a draft a mill desires to have. With the long draft system it is quite feasible to have a draft of over 16 up to say over 20. But some mills have safely

increased their draft from 9 and 10 and 11 or 12, up to a draft of 15 or 16, and thus done away with one or two processes of roving in the card room. They were careful to make a good even roving and are making a good yarn.

It is, therefore, safe to state that up to a draft of 15 to 16, it is not necessary to change over to any of the long draft systems. But when it seems better to exceed a draft of 15 to 16, it is better to change over to a good long draft system.

MFR.

## Answer to Dobby

Editor:

A party who signs as Dobby wants to know how bed and table spreads are designed? The flowery and elaborate designs usually employed for these products, cannot be produced on dobby looms. It is necessary to have jacquard made looms on which to weave fancy spreads. It is not necessary to design the entire set of figures where each spread pattern is complete in itself. Only one-fourth of the design is placed on paint paper. When the loom is especially set up for the design, the harnesses are hung up for the one-fourth design. And for the opposite one-fourth design, the harnesses are cross tied so as to reproduce the left or the right hand complement of the one-fourth pattern shown. Having this done, the loom as operated will weave one-half of the spread. After this the reversing mechanism reverses the motion and the loom will weave the pattern backwards or back to the starting point again. Therefore, only one-fourth of a pattern needs to be designed for spreads.

DESIGNER.

## Answer to Alamance

Editor:

Answering Alamance's question, can separators be put on twistors and would it pay? For one I appreciate Alamance's sensible question. My experience has taught me that separators on twistors are very useful. They can be applied and it pays to apply them, especially the solid blades. It is of no use to put on separators having grids. The separators of the grid type will allow ends and lint to whip through the grids and break down more ends and flyings and lint into the adjoining ends. Will state that I am having separators put onto my twistors because they will pay for themselves where quality and a lower cost of operation is wanted.

PEE DEE.

## Thick Places in Yarn

Editor:

We are making 16 warp yarn from 2.40 hank roving, with a 13 draft. Thick places are being made in the yarn and I am unable to locate the trouble. Any information you can give me to remedy this will be appreciated.

YARN.

Evidently "Yarn" is running double roving. A draft of 13 is too much if he expects to make good work. A draft of ten would be much better. I would say also that the roving he is using is too hard twisted and is not drawing evenly. I believe these two reasons given are the cause of the thick places. Other causes of faulty

yarn being produced, and which "Yarn" should examine are as follows: Poor top rolls, rolls not set correctly for staple of cotton used, insufficient weight on top rolls, steel rolls dull, doubles in roving, mixed lengths of cotton, irregular sliver from cards. CARD.

### Link in International Plan

Folks hereabouts who might have arrived at conclusion that the movement under way by William G. Foster, the Communistic leader who is advising that conditions of pauper labor in China and India, is 'but a local affair, are due surprising revelations. It is, in fact, but a part of world-wide undertaking of Russian Communists, banded in an organization known as the Communist International, to get control of all industry. This section of the South has been selected as the battle ground. Communistic agents have been secretly operating in this field for months past and their plans have reached a stage of perfection that embodies to open proclamation of design. The aim of the Communists is for a "militant" organization of the workers of the South, and Foster does not hesitate to disclose his plans. In connecting up events here and elsewhere, a statement in Sunday's edition of The New York Times is of interest at the moment. The Times finds confirmation of cabled reports from India to the effect that the recent strike in the Bombay cotton mills was due more to Communist propaganda than to the worker's legitimate grievances, in report on the situation printed in Industrial News, the official publication of the British Trades Union Congress. This report reads, in part, as follows:

"How far all this number represent actual strikers, or how many thousands may have been forced to cease work by the closing of the mills, it is impossible to say. The union involved is the Girni Kamgar Union. This union was formed in May, 1928, with a few hundred members. It was promoted by Communists against the existing Bombay Textile Labor Union, which had over 8,000 members, because the older union was against making the dispute at the Wadia and Sassoon mills into a general strike. Members of the Workers and Peasants' Union, the auxiliary Communist organization in the Far East, were brought in to form a strike committee against the reformist trade union leaders who had done the spade work in building up what organization existed among the illiterate mill workers of Bombay.

"That the whole affair is a move in carrying out the 'Drang nach Osten' policy of the Communist International is clear from what appeared in (the Moscow) Pravda of April 28. It says that 'the Bombay textile workers refused to follow their reformist leaders, as during their bitter fight the workers saw that these leaders betrayed them. The influence of Joshi, Bakhale and other reformists among the Bombay textile workers is nil. They (the textile workers) must unveil the treason of all those who, like Joshi, Bakhale and others, join the capitalists and the Government for the common attack on the revolutionary wing of the Indian trade union movement.' The fact that this is a foul libel on our friends, Joshi and Bakhale, will not cause the Communists to hesitate to put it around."

From all of which it appears that the Communistic activities in India are based on a fight against the home labor organizations, as they are carried on over here against the American Federation of Labor. Confiscation of property and capital is the aim of the Communists. The principles of home labor organizations are too tame for them.—Charlotte Observer.



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## PERSONAL NEWS

G. A. Taylor is superintendent of the Teneva Overall Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Va.

James Oates has resigned as overseer carding at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

L. L. Long has become overseer of carding at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

L. W. Green has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Ralph Tuck, of New York, has been appointed New York sales manager for the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

J. T. Hodge, of Cowpens, S. C., has become second hand in the cloth room at the Monarch Mills, Lockhart plant, Lockhart, S. C.

S. M. Arrington, formerly with the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., has returned to the company as manager and general superintendent.

J. J. Ward has returned to his former position as overseer spinning at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. C. Collins, formerly of the Thomaston Mills, Thomaston, Ga., has become second hand in spinning at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

G. H. Parker has resigned as overseer spinning at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., and accepted a similar position with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

A. Ferguson McIntyre, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been appointed general manager of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Col. Don E. Scott, of Graham, N. C., will be treasurer and general manager of the Sidney Hosiery Mills, Graham, a new hosiery mill which will use the building formerly occupied by the Sidney Cotton Mills.

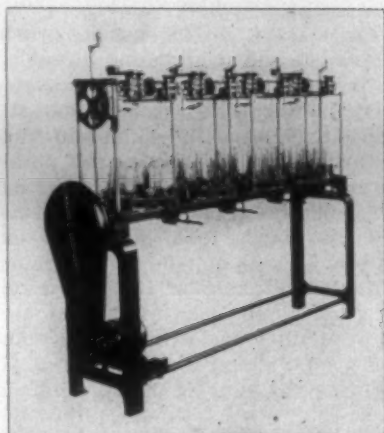
G. A. Johnson has resigned his position as overseer at the Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C., to become superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

C. G. Voss, Jr., formerly night overseer carding and spinning at the Bloomfield Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C., has accepted a position as second hand in spinning with the Dixie Spinning Company, Lupton City, Tenn.

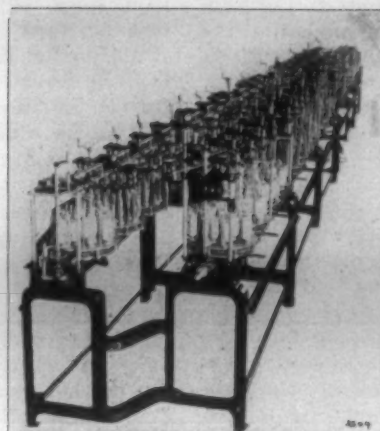
W. E. Shinn, for five years a member of the textile school faculty of N. C. State College, has resigned his position as assistant professor of knitting and designing and has accepted a position as associate professor of weaving at Clemson College.

E. D. Spiver, superintendent of the refrigeration department of the General Electric Company, has been made assistant manager of the Schenectady works, effective August 1, according to an announcement made by C. C. Chesney, vice-president of manufacturing.

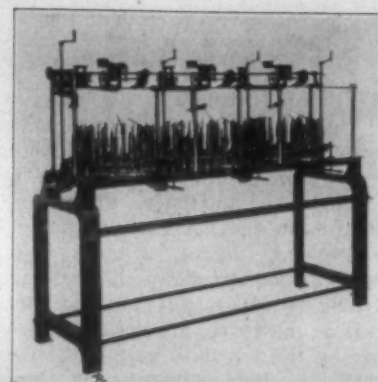
J. H. Mayes, for 20 years superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., who has purchased the Cochran Cotton Mills, of which he had been president for some time, has resigned as general manager of the Fitzgerald Mills to devote all his time to the Cochran Mill.



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# The Ring Traveler

By H. Greenhalgh

**W**HERE travelers of too heavy weight are used there is excessive strain and breakage given to the yarn when winding on the bare bobbin and the top half of the cop chase, the finished yarn is very unreliable in its strength and elasticity. Should the traveler be too light in weight, the yarn has a strong tendency to contract excessively during twisting and spinning, and then stretch excessively in the next process; also kinks or snarls are easily put into the yarn.

It is, however, always the better practical policy to err on the too light rather than too heavy side of the traveler. It is only practice, the quality of the cotton used, and the class of the yarn spinning that can correctly determine how very correctly to change the traveler as to counts for all changes in the counts of the yarn. The wise ring overlooker makes special tables which inform him how the traveler runs at each individual ring frame under his supervision. He is well repaid when changing counts on the frame or producing yarns with special qualities; while he has solved half the difficulties of spinning yarns of much varying counts on the ring frame under his charge; for he knows how the travelers work on their rings at each frame.

Heavier, coarser travelers are required for coarser counts of yarn; smaller diameter of ring, a greater twist in yarn, much change in the qualities of cotton used, rovings changed carded to combed, larger diameter of empty bobbin or tube, decrease in the spindle speed. The small bow traveler does not as easily fly from its ring flange as the large bow, and should be used for very high spindle speeds. The traveler made from the wire of flat section is more constant in its friction with the inner part of the ring flange against which it binds, than the wire of round section; which explains why the flat wire is favorite in the mill.

The humidity or water condition of the atmosphere of the ring room affects the counts of the traveler used. When the atmosphere is continuously on the damp side, lighter travelers are used. The constant heat of the room affects the humidity of the atmosphere, and causes the humidity of the atmosphere to vary much, which is sure to have its bad effect on the good work of the traveler when the rovings have been overdrafted, or the draft on the ring frame is too great. Lighter travelers are required for good results. The same counts of yarn spun from the same quality of cotton, will require the traveler to be easily heavier for double rovings than for single rovings.

Ring frames of constant spindle speed usually require a lighter traveler than ring frames of double or variable spindle speed. Some ring men prefer to immerse new travelers in a very light oil for a few hours to take the roughness from the two ends of the traveler. Shallow oil trays may be used for the immersing of the travelers, from which the oil can be very easily freed when desired. Four to five counts lighter travelers should be used for new rings until the unnatural roughness has been taken from the ring inner flange by the frictional action of the traveler.

Fine damp fluff has a great tendency to stick to the surface of the ring, and can tend to get on the working surface of the traveler when the frame is stopped, but is easily cleared from the traveler's working surface when the frame is started. Still, the accumulation of damp fly on the outer surface of the traveler increases

the weight of the traveler, which increases the centrifugal force with which the traveler binds against the inner surface of the ring flange, and thus puts extra strain on the yarn. The small traveler clearer should free the traveler of any fluff that sands much from the traveler surface, but it cannot remove the damp fluff that sticks close to the traveler outer surface.

Messrs. Cook and Co., make a patent clearing brush, the bristles of which can be set by adjusting screws to actually touch the traveler surface as the traveler moves round the ring flange. This ensures that the bristles of the brush positively clear the damp fluff from the surface of the traveler, and by keeping the polish on the traveler to a very good standard makes the coefficient of friction between the traveler and ring flange very unvarying, and thus tends to keep the tension put on the yarn uniform at each spindle of the frame. If the humidity of the atmosphere of the ring room varies much—it is great at one part of the day and comparatively small at another part—the traveler cannot give its best, and good winging is impossible at all parts of the working day. An atmosphere overcharged with humidity makes the yarn's task of pulling the traveler round the flange of the ring more difficult, which means that the yarn will wind tighter at all parts of the bobbin's build, and may overstrain the yarn when winding on the nose of the bobbin's conical chase.

This straining of the yarn often shows itself in excess broken ends on the ring frame itself, but it always shows itself by yarn breakage or by a decided mark in the yarn in the next process if not checked at the ring frame. Should the humidity of the ring room be excessively low the traveler passes too easily round the ring flange; the coefficient of friction between the traveler and the ring flange is far too varying. When the traveler has lost its true shape, or has lost its working surface by actually doing its good service of the winding of the yarn on the bobbin, the wise course is to remove the defective traveler from the ring flange and replace by its new brother. A traveler that has lost its true shape, or its working surface, is far too varying in the way it winds yarn at every part of the bobbin's build and at every part of the bobbin's conical chase. When the practical ring man has made a few observations respecting the true shape of the ring flange in which the traveler runs, the true shape of the traveler and the good working surface of the traveler, he is more than repaid; he unfailingly learns how to judge the good, practical working qualities of the ring flange, and the traveler. When he knows these secrets he will be shown—shown by his new knowledge—how to production certain ring yarns that more than compete both in quality and production with their corresponding mule yarns.

It always should be kept in mind that the diameter of the empty ring has a great influence on the centrifugal force with which the traveler presses against the inner side of the ring flange; it is this force which chiefly controls how the traveler winds.

Now the centrifugal force with which the traveler presses against the inner side of the ring flange varies as the speed—say in feet per second—of the traveler squared, and varies inversely as the diameter of the ring was increased 20 per cent, and the revolutions of the spindles per minute remained the same, the speed

in feet per second of the traveler round the inner flange of the ring would be increased 20 per cent.

Therefore, if the centrifugal force with which traveler presses against the ring flange varies as the speed in feet per second of the traveler squared, and inversely as the diameter of the ring, and the diameter of the ring was increased 20 per cent without any alteration in the spindle speed, the per cent of increase with which the traveler presses against the ring flange under centrifugal force is:

$$[(100 \times (120 \times 120 \div 100 \times 100) \times 100 / 120) - 100] = (100 \times 120 \div 100) - 100 = 20 \text{ per cent.}$$

From the above, it may be seen why it is usually given as a rule on the ring frame that the centrifugal force with which the traveler presses against the ring flange varies as the diameter of the ring. Understand, it only thus varies when the revolutions of the spindle per minute are not changed. — The Cotton Factory Times.

### Rayon Imports Large

Imports of rayon yarn for the first six months of this year, amounting to 9,225,765 pounds valued at \$7,058,859, were the largest ever recorded in the rayon industry for any half-year period, a compilation of import statistics reveals. This amount surpasses by 1,309,838 pounds the imports in the first half of 1927, which had the highest yearly total of rayon yarn imports. Should the imports for the latter half of 1929 equal the first six months' total, the year would have a total of approximately 18,500,000 pounds for a record year. This total for the entire year is unlikely, how-

will affect imports during the latter part of this year. The imports for the second quarter of 1929 totaled 4,797,732 pounds, as compared with 4,428,033 pounds for the first quarter.

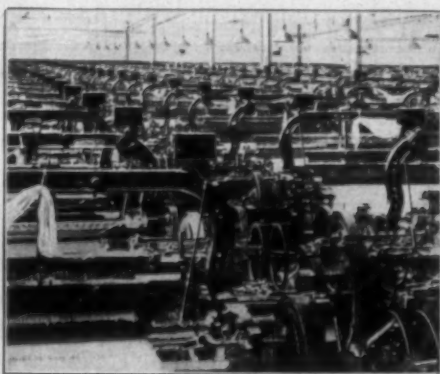
While the percentage of imports for the past few years has increased considerably, the percentage of increase is incomparable with the greater increased percentage of domestic production during the corresponding period.

### German Shipments Increase

The gain in imports from Germany and the decrease in those from Italy for the two and one-half year period are the most interesting highlights of the table below. The total imports from Germany for the first six months of 1929 are approximately 600,000 pounds more than the yearly totals for 1928 and 1927. The imports from Italy have declined from 3,230,246 for the first half of 1927 to 2,419,241 for the first half of this year.

France also has shown a sizeable increase, the amount of 1,922,208 for the first half of 1929 being approximately 200,000 less than the total for 1923. Switzerland, Great Britain, Canada and Hungary were other countries to show gains over corresponding periods, while Belgium and Austria showed losses.

Germany, Japan, Canada, Austria, France and Sweden are countries to show sizable gains in waste supplied, while etherlands' figures for two and a half years show a decline. Italy's quota for the 1929 six months' period, while Netherland's figures for two and a half years show erably lower than the 1927 similar period. — Daily News Record.



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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### SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

### William Z. Foster

William Z. Foster recently delivered an address to the communists at Bessemer City, N. C., and had his picture upon the front page of one of the leading newspapers of the South.

The following is a short sketch of his career:

Born, February 25, 1881, Taunton, Mass., chairman Workers (Communist) Party since 1924; secretary-treasurer, Trade Union Educational League, since organization 1920. Joined Socialist Party 1900; expelled 1909 and joined I. W. W. Arrested for participation in free speech fight, Spokane, Wash., 1909. Delegate from I. W. W. to Budapest meeting of Trade Unions Secretariat, 1910, but was refused admission and seat was awarded to A. F. of L. delegate. Spent 13 months studying of European labor movement, became an opponent of dual unionism; after return to United States, took part in formation of Syndicalist League of N. A., 1911. Helped to organize International Trade Union Educational League, 1916. Went to Russia, 1921; attended Congresses of Communist International and Red International of Labor Unions; joined Communist Party. Candidate for U. S. President in first Communist election campaign, 1924.

In his speech of acceptance as the candidate of the Communist Party, Mr. Foster came out squarely for social equality for negroes with the following statement:

"Our fight is for full social, political and industrial rights for negroes. In all of our work we must keep this phase of our Party platform squarely before our eyes. In the past we have been too inactive in this respect. We must make this campaign the beginning of fresh efforts."

The Communist Party is absolutely committed to social equality for negroes and at their

dances they demand that white girls dance with negro men.

We will never believe that the cotton mill operatives of the South who are the purest blooded Anglo-Saxons in this country will ever submit to this demand for social equality with negroes.

Many of the mill operatives come from mountain countries in which for one hundred years or more it has been an unwritten law that no negro may tarry overnight.

Russia has today the largest standing army in the world and the Soviet Government is committed to immense expenditures for war purposes.

Foster, whose appointment as leader of the Communist in the United States, came from Russia, denounced, in his Bessemer City address, our standing army, which is now very small, as a tool of the capitalists.

Foster is absolutely disloyal to the United States and is as contemptible a traitor as ever polluted our soil.

Foster in the United States and communist leaders in other countries, are trying to tear down the defense of all countries in the world while at the same time building a great army and a great war machine in Soviet Russia.

In their puny brains there is the idea that the day will come when the Soviets' military forces will be so powerful in comparison with the weakened military forces of other countries that Russia and her communists can over-run the world.

Anyone who joins the communists becomes an enemy and a traitor to the United States.

### The Government Cotton Report

This is written prior to the Government cotton estimate of August 8th, which we anticipate will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,750,000 bales.

An estimate of this size may cause a temporary decline in the price of cotton, but we do not believe it will be permanent because an indicated crop of this size would be only slightly in excess of the probable world consumption of American cotton.

Should the crop estimate prove to be 15,400,000 or less we believe that purchases of cotton will prove profitable.

With the improved system of crop estimating and in view of the accuracy of Government forecasts of the past two years we believe that whatever estimate made by the Government on August 8th may be accepted as reasonably reliable.

### Commission House Mergers

In our issue of July 25th, we printed an interesting article based upon a suggestion made by Floyd W. Jefferson, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, a prominent commission house of New York.

At a time when the methods of merchandising of cotton goods are under fire the suggestions of Mr. Jefferson will be read with much interest.

We have no doubt that the mill opposition mentioned by Mr. Jefferson is based upon the experience of mills whose product has been handled by commission houses who at the same time, also handled the products mills making similar goods.

Under such circumstances there is always the possibility of one mill thinking that the other mill has been given the preference and has received the highest priced orders.

We can easily see that certain economies could be secured from a merger of commission houses and that a considerable amount of competition could be eliminated but we are not yet prepared to accept such mergers as a cure for the ills of the textile industry.

### Professors Hold Jamboree

A lot of college professors held a jamboree this week at the University of Virginia and used it as an opportunity for a display of ignorance and venom.

One brilliant (?) speaker referred to Southern labor practices as archaic, inhuman and unjust and then proceeded to display an entire ignorance of the subject.

The textile industry of the South seems to be always a target and yet in very few instances are the attacks made by men or women who have real knowledge of conditions within the industry.

### Much Depends On The Weevil

Secretary Hester's annual season-end cotton statistics, regarded as about the most reliable in the world, show that during the last twelve months the world has consumed 15,256,000 bales of American lint cotton, a substantial increase over consumption for previous year when the figure stood at 14,906,000 bales of lint. The carry-over has been reduced to 4,395,000 bales, as compared with 5,252,000 at the beginning of the last season, and with an average annual carry-over of about 5,000,000 bales.

With conservative estimates of a world con-

sumption twelve months of 15,250,000 or above, these figures put cotton in a fairly strong position provided the crop this year is not greatly in excess of 15,000,000 bales. If the production is around that mark there would seem to be every reason for fairly satisfactory average prices for the staple this winter.

What the crop is going to be, of course, is still on the knees of the gods. A large acreage has been planted but weevil depredations are believed to have been serious in many areas. Some of the private crop estimates are putting the expected production at a figure slightly below 15,000,000. Some light will be thrown on the question probably by the government's report to be issued next Thursday. That will be by no means final or definite, of course, but it will give the market operators something to chew on for a while.—*Greenville Daily News*.

### The Desire for More

In India the man who is suffering from hunger wants more food. In Russia, the man who is shivering with cold wants more clothes. And, in the United States, where most people have enough to eat and enough to wear, the man who has no automobiles wants one; the man who has an automobile wants two; the man who has two wants a boat, and so on ad lib.

Whether the standard of the moment is high or low, whether the individual has barely enough for sustenance, or nothing to worry about save the invention of new luxuries; the desire for more is always present.—*Commerce & Finance*.

### Narrow Sheetings

In reference to the ruinously low prices for narrow sheetings which have been prevailing for so long I agree with you that something should be done. In the Pilgrim's dinner address of the Ambassador to England I find a thought which I think we might ponder with profit.

Mr. Dawes speaking of the Reparations Settlement said that the appointment of a committee of experts was not a triumph of intellect but was really a triumph of despair. It was adopted he said because nothing else had worked.

Why not adopt the same procedure in the narrow sheetings situation. Call in a committee of disinterested experts—composed of outstanding men of known ability—give them the full facts—and then ask them to formulate a solution.

We may rest assured that nothing they may suggest will be so bad as the condition now existing.—*C. W. J.*



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**Flintstone, Ga.**—The Yates Bleaching Company, which is having the third addition constructed to their plant, announces that the work on same is progressing very rapidly. This plant, which was established in 1920, bleaches piece goods.

**Bristol, Tenn.**—The Teneva Overall Manufacturing Company has begun the manufacturing of overalls in their new plant here. The plant is capitalized at \$100,000 and is in full operation at the present time. The following officers have been elected: J. S. Salyer, president and buyer; J. C. Layman, secretary and treasurer; G. A. Taylor, superintendent. All machinery is run by electric power.

**Fitzgerald, Ga.**—Capt. Jack Mayes, for 20 years superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, has purchased the Cochran Cotton Mills, a branch of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, from the organization and will operate it independently. Mr. Mayes will resign as general manager of the local mill, his place being taken by Mr. McIntyre, of Anderson, S. C., but will retain his office as vice-president of the company and member of its board of directors.

**Blacksburg, S. C.**—Suit for \$88,093.92 has been filed in common pleas court at Cincinnati, Ohio, against the Blacksburg Spinning Mills by Henry W. Stites, of Chicago, who describes himself as a "financial engineer."

In his suit Stites set forth that he was employed by the mill in June, 1928, to arrange to obtain funds to take care of indebtedness and for expansion and that his services were contracted for at \$450 a day with expenses and 15 per cent of all money obtained from the sale of any securities.

He contends \$11,500 is due him for his services and the remainder for expenses and his share under the plan to sell stock.

The action seeks to attach funds said to be in the hands of the Adler Hosiery and Underwear Company.

**Knitting Mill Notes**

**Bristol, Va.**—The Artus Knitting Company has sold its 30 knitting machines to the Knoxville Knitting Company. They now buy rayon goods already knitted and tailor the fabric into ladies' lingerie and underwear. The mill is capitalized at \$30,000 and has 50 sewing machines.

**Bristol, Va.**—The Bristol branch of the High Rock Knitting Company is rapidly filling out their plan of expansion, according to a recent statement by I. A. Sagerndorf, manager of the plant. The plant now has 200 knitting machines and a daily production of 400 dozen fleece lined underwear. In the very near future the mill will be producing 1,000 to 1,500 dozen suits per day.

This branch, of the High Rock Knitting Company, was built in 1927 and has made steady progress ever since. They have constantly added new machinery and enlarged its personnel.

Part of the yarn is made here on 1900 mule spindles. This yarn is used for the fleecing of the garments. The other yarn is made in the main plant at Philmont, New York.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Bristol, Va.**—The Grey Hosiery Mills has started operation of their Reading full fashioned 42 gauge machines. Eight more full fashioned machines of the same make have been ordered and are to be installed immediately. Twenty-one Scott & Williams seamless machines have been ordered to bring the total seamless machines up to 169, and a total of 14 Reading full fashioned ones.

This company will specialize in the production of rayon and silk, seamless and full fashioned hosiery. The production will exceed 1,000 dozen hose per day, when the extension plans, now under way, are completed.

J. P. and H. M. Grey are the proprietors of this plant.

**Mount Airy, N. C.**—Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, Inc., have capitalized at \$100,000 and expect to be in operation within the next two or three weeks. Thirty Wilman knitting machines and 30 Leighton sewing machines have been installed. They will specialize in the making of knitted coats and bathing suits. The daily production will average fifty dozen per day.

A new brick, one-story building has been built to house the new plant. The floor space covers 7,500 square feet. The machinery will be run by electricity with a central power unit, except for the sewing machines. There will be no dyeing, bleaching or finishing at the Mount Airy plant, this being done at the Philadelphia plant.

The following officers have been elected to supervise the operation of the plant: Bruce Springthorpe, president; G. Springthorpe, vice-president and superintendent; and J. Springthorpe, secretary and treasurer.

**Anniston, Ala.** — Fifteen carloads of machinery are now being shipped from Bridgeport, Penn., to the H. K. Regar & Sons plant here in accordance with a contract made with the United States Chamber of Commerce. The shipment includes 310 seamless hosiery machines, making a total of 500 machines to be installed in the plant. There are approximately 150 persons employed and this increase in machines will add about 300 employees, making a total of 450, officials declare. The company has a large number of orders booked and the plant will run night and day until production catches up with them, officials say.

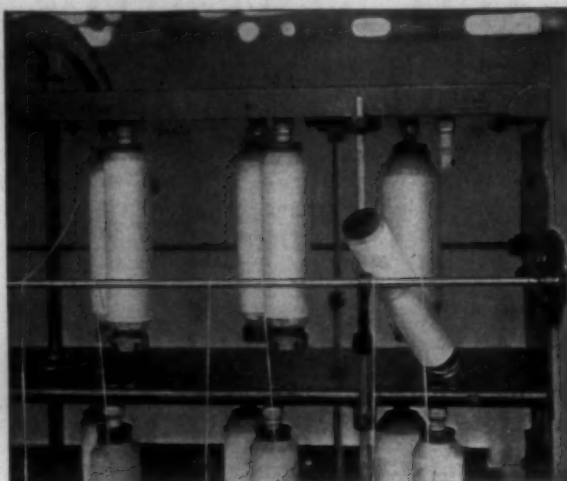
H. S. Regar is en route from Bridgeport here and will make Anniston his permanent residence. The company has been in business about 30 years and manufactures standard and special lines of hosiery. W. D. Carlton is superintendent of the mills here. The Anniston Box Company, a subsidiary, has been operating several weeks night and day. Mr. Regar will be in charge of all operations of the company in this city.

**Graham, N. C.**—Sidney Hosiery Mills, Inc., with an authorized capital of \$250,000, will be in operation at Graham by the middle of September, making a fine grade of full fashioned hose and colored hosiery yarns.

The plant will occupy the buildings of the former Sidney Mills. These are now being cleared of abandoned textile machinery and reconditioned for 13 Robert Reiner 45 gauge full fashioned machines.

The first of these machines are now on the floor and others are rolling, an official stated. The spinning will be done on frames which belonged to the Sidney Mills.

Some of the best known business men of Alamance



## Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

and Guilford counties are identified with this new industry. Among them are the Cones, of Greensboro; Col. Don E. Scott, H. W. Scott and Green and McClure of Graham; J. Archie Long, Haw River; John Sprunt Hill, Durham; John Shoffner, of the Standard Hosiery Mills at Alamance and others.

Col. Scott was interested in perfecting the new organization and will be secretary, treasurer and general manager of the mills, it was learned. Names of other officials were not available pending the election of a president.

**Macon, Ga.**—In connection with the reopening of the Adams Duck Mills, which have been closed down for several months, announcement was made of a complete reorganization and change in name of that property.

Henceforth the plant will be known as the Adams-Swirles Cotton Mills. The plant has been in operation for a week, again, with a normal force of employees.

Incorporation of the Adams-Swirles Cotton Mills with a paid-in capital stock of \$300,000, has been asked in a petition filed in Bibb County Superior Court here. The incorporators are Jennings T. Adams, G. C. Adams, both of Macon, and Frank M. Swirles, of Chicago.

In addition to the common stock, the corporation will

issue \$500,000 in preferred stock, it was announced. The petition asks that the capital stock be increased from time to time at the will of the incorporators, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000.

The mill was founded several years ago by the late B. T. Adams, and some time later it was purchased by Calder Willingham. Mr. Willingham operated it for several years, and after his death a few months ago it passed into the hands of Jennings Adams, a son of the original owner.

### 11 Years of Industrial Democracy

Danville, Va.—Industrial democracy, on the modified plans of John Leitch, is entering its 11th year in the plants of the Riverside and Dan River Mills.

Election has recently been held by popular vote of over 5,000 employees to name 66 new members to the house, which has a total membership of 123. The senate is composed of 62 overseers and subsidiary key men and these are named by the management. Both branches will meet early in September to name a speaker of the house and a president of the senate. At that time, Harry R. Fitzgerald, president and general manager of the mills, will give a review of the progress he deems has come through the industrial democracy plan since it was started.

Opinion as to the success of the plan is varied, although attention is strongly called to the fact that but two employees refused to take part in the recent election. The two bodies meet monthly and are sup-

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

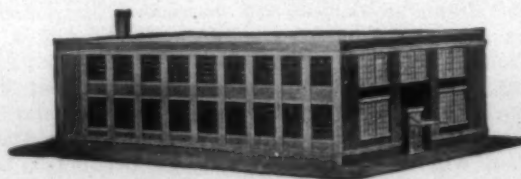
COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.**

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

WORCESTER, MASS.

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN  
MAKING  
HIGH GRADE  
PRODUCTS  
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

**THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY**

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

**BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES**

IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

posed to legislate for the welfare of the workers and to decide on mill operation questions. Meetings during the past year have been held regularly, but it is admitted that few matters of importance have come before either body and there has been little or no legislation, although some has been considered.

### Form State Traffic Body

North Carolina Traffic League was tentatively organized here Wednesday at a meeting of the committee of eleven appointed at a general shippers meeting here last month to perfect a State body. The meeting was held at Raleigh.

The committee, in a three hour session, adopted a constitution and by-laws to govern the organization. It was decided to ask Gover O. Max Gardner to call a meeting of shippers of the State in Raleigh, probably within the next 10 days, to elect a board of directors of twenty members and also to name officers for the organization.

Julius W. Cone of Greensboro was prominently mentioned at the meeting for the presidency. The tentative organization will be placed before the general meeting for its approval.

Frank Page, former highway commissioner, presided at the meeting.

The constitution for the State board was patterned after that of the Southern Traffic League. It is planned to make the organization a State-wide organization with several thousand members and with that purpose in view an active membership fee of \$25 was set with a sustaining, non-voting membership of \$10 also provided.

Attending the meeting were H. B. Kyles, Asheville; George R. Foulke, Jr., Winnebow; W. S. Creighton, Charlotte; Frank Page, Raleigh; Harvey W. Moore, Charlotte; Julius Cone, Greensboro; L. F. Owen, Winston-Salem; C. A. Flynn, Washington; George S. Dewey, Goldsboro; J. Allen Taylor, Wilmington, and J. T. Ryan, High Point.

### Ridley Watts Retires

Ridley Watts, senior member of the firm of Ridley Watts Company, New York, has announced his retirement from active business. Mr. Watts has for many years been one of the best known textile merchants in New York. He was a director in several Southern mills, including the Victor-Monaghan Company, Industrial Cotton Mills, Marion Manufacturing Company and Norrie Cotton Mills. A new partnership has been formed to carry on the business of Ridley Watts & Co., members being Ridley Watts, Jr., A. R. Johnson, and G. K. Downs.

### J. B. Dobbins Recovers from Operation

J. B. Dobbins, formerly superintendent of the National Yarn & Processing Co., at Rossville, Ga., passed through Charlotte this week on his way to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will accept a position with the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company.

Mr. Dobbins has just been discharged from Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, where he underwent a very serious operation which was performed by Dr. Burt who ranks in surgery with the Mayo brothers. Mr. Dobbins shows the effect of his long illness, but is rapidly recovering.

**Stripper X**

**rt hocen**

Why take our word that

**rt hocen**

increases production, gives better penetration, lessens "seconds" and assures level dyeing and uniformly satisfactory results, when it is so easy to ask your neighboring mill what they think of **rt hocen**?

That's a long sentence, but it's worth reading.

**American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.**

SINCE 1898

Dyestuffs  
of  
Quality

141 North Front Street, Philadelphia

Sole Manufacturers of **rt hocen**

Chemicals  
of  
Originality



### A New National Direct Brown

**N**ATIONAL Erie Fast Brown B. Conc. is a new Direct Dye yielding chestnut brown shades characterized by excellent fastness to alkali, perspiration and sea water, and good fastness to washing. Very good levelling and penetrating properties, together with good solubility and resistance to metals, make it valuable for economic application to cotton and rayon in all types of machines.

This dye also yields very pleasing browns of good fastness properties on silk, and on account of its good dischargeability with hydrosulfite is a useful ground for the Printing Trade.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.  
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON	CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE	CHARLOTTE	SAN FRANCISCO
	TORONTO	

## NATIONAL DYES



### Fine Goods, Towels, Blankets Selling

"Our sales have again been somewhat below full production," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports for the week just ended. "The best showing for the week was made by the towels, blankets and fine and fancy goods. Neither colored goods nor gray goods did as well.

"We have reached the time of year when the trade is waiting on a Government crop report, and it seems as if this year there is greater uncertainty than usual over the condition and the outlook for the crop. A certain amount of business is undoubtedly being held up pending the publication of the report. We hope that we may be saved from extremes one way or the other this coming season.

"Business during July was sufficient, with the curtailment that has been going on, to lead sellers to advance prices on print cloths and sheetings and maintain them. Prices on gray goods now average  $\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than at the beginning of July.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New Jersey reports that in this district department store cotton goods sales showed an increase of 5.4 per cent, while stocks of cotton goods at the end of June showed a decline of 6.7 per cent.

"For the country at large the Federal Reserve Board reports that in June sales of dry goods were 1.4 per cent less than for June, 1928, while stocks of dry goods at the end of the month showed a decrease of 12.4 per cent.

"Unless next week's report is unsettling to the market, we look for improvement in inquiry. Curtailment is still continuing and, we hope, will be kept up through September."

### Goodyear Plant Sends Out First Tire Shipment

Gadsden, Ala.—First shipment of tires from the Goodyear Southern plant left here Tuesday night for Atlanta for distribution from that point. The first carload consisted of 1,400 tires.

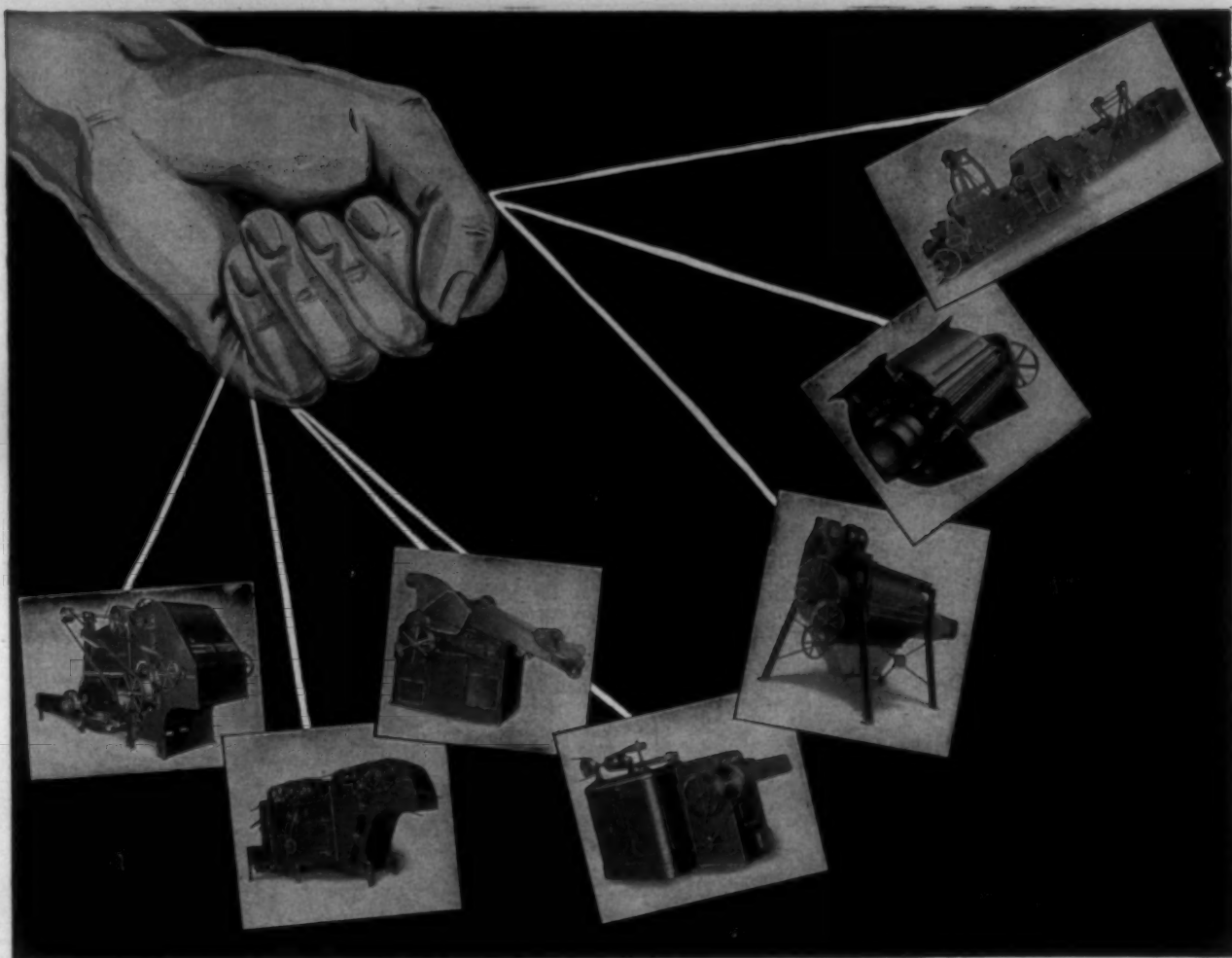
Only ten days ago the first tire was turned out at this plant. Product has been increasing at a rapid rate. The first day five tires were built. The second day there were eighteen tires built and the third day ninety-three. Yesterday the plant turned out 803 tires and by the end of the week production will exceed 1,000 tires daily.

Capacity of the plant will be 5,000 tires per day. It will require several weeks to reach that amount, but the operating department now is advance of the program mapped out by the parent company at Akron.

Four months and nineteen days from the day ground was broken at the factory sight, Goodyear shipped its first carload of tires. While the erection of the plant established a record for construction, the building of more than 1,400 tires in ten days at a new factory is an accomplishment before unknown, according to F. A. Steele, superintendent of the plant.

Production advanced so rapidly that it was necessary to place a second shift in operation two days ago. When the plant has reached capacity three shifts will be employed.

Official opening of the Goodyear Southern plant was held July 11. Approximately 15,000 visitors were in Gadsden for this event.



## SYNCHRONIZED CONTROL DEFINITELY LOWERS OPERATING COSTS

ONE of the greatest cost-reducing developments of the century is offered by the Saco-Lowell Shops Opening and Cleaning Systems. With all machines, from bale breaker to finisher picker, under synchronized and automatic control, high production of better quality is assured. At the same time automatic conveyers and distributors materially reduce labor costs. Overhead costs are reduced in many directions.

The new Saco-Lowell developments are sweeping the industry. They are being watched by all forward-looking mill operators.

*Get the news first in our monthly "Bulletin." If you don't receive it regularly, send us your name and address for our mailing list.*

**SACO-LOWELL**  
MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA



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## HE FORGOT ONE THING

He brushed his teeth twice a day.  
The doctor examined him twice a year.

He wore his rubbers when it rained.

He slept with the windows open at least eight hours every night.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.

He relinquished his tonsils and traded in several wornout glands.

He never smoked, drank or lost his temper.

He did his daily dozen daily, besides taking plenty of outdoor exercise.

He was all set to live to be 100.

The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by eighteen specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums, and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.

## PETE sez to LOUIE

"Do you believe in clubs for women?" and Louie said: "Yes, if kindness fails."

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

### PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
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Washington, D. C.

## Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

### E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE

## The Best Made

Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning, and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

**Lambeth Rope Corporation,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

TAPE

### Sees Big Demand for Colored Sheets

"Now is the time to prepare for lively fall color sales," says the Pepperell News Sheet in urging continued promotion of colored and colored hem sheets and pillow cases. The way has been prepared for a "tremendous volume," by 18 months of successful merchandising and advertising and by the sale of over 1,000,000 Pepperell colored sheets, says the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's monthly bulletin. "But as far as national acceptance is concerned, the surface really has only been scratched." There are 20,000,000 more beds that have not been furnished with colored sheets and cases, it is said.

"When you stop to consider that every bed in every home needs a minimum of six sheets and six pillow cases, the sales possibilities for replacements become an important factor," says the Sheet. "With this in mind it has been estimated that in an average family of four, the housekeeper should add at least six new sheets and six new pillow cases to her stock of bed linen once a year. In the past that was the chief reason why bed linens moved from the department store shelves. Sales of sheets and pillow cases may be said to have fallen into a rut and but little promotion was used to sell them except perhaps the semi-annual white sales."

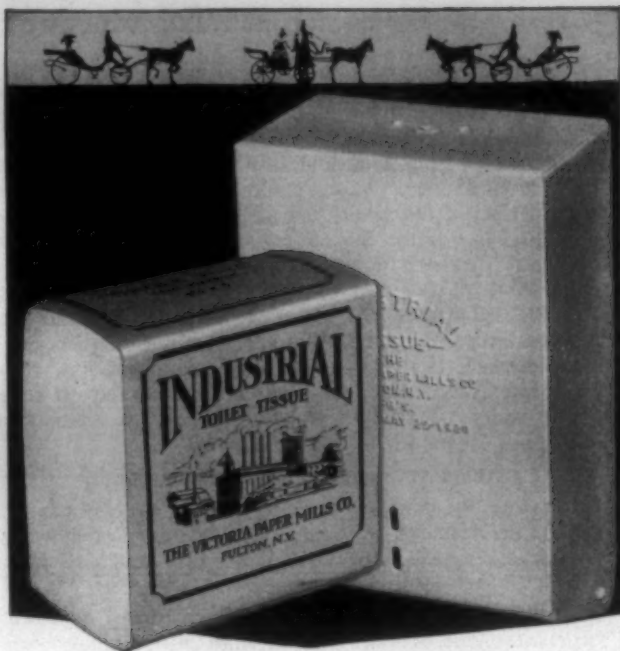
"Bed linens are now thought of in terms of style as a definite and important item of house furnishing, for the housewife today is no longer content to purchase duplicates of a worn out article. She wants to feel that the purchase of a household item has a real motive behind it and that is why style in bed linens has a very definite place in modern merchandising. To those in the trade, colored bed linens seem like an old story, but as far as national acceptance is concerned, the surface really has only been scratched and the way prepared for tremendous volume."

"White Pepperell has sold well over a million colored sheets to date, that means roughly that they have equipped not over 500,000 beds. The completely styled Pepperell and Lady Pepperell line of sheets and pillow cases offers a splendid opportunity to dress up your counters and windows, but more especially your sales volume—and profits. Leading merchants from East to West, from North to South, are devoting prominent space to these profitable lines—and are getting the results."

### 20 Mills Making Fabric for Goodrich

Atlanta, Ga.—Twenty large cotton mills in the South are making cord tire fabric necessary for use in the automobile tires made by the Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio.

These include the Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.; Martha Mills, Silvertown, Ga.; Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.; Calumet Mills, Hogansville, Ga.; Boy's-ton-Crown Mills, Dalton, Ga.; Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala.; Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, and Bennettsville, S. C.; Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.; Worth Cotton Mills, Fort Worth, Tex.; Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.; Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Shawmut Cotton Mills, Shawmut, Ala.; Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.; Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdales, Ga.; Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.; Georgia Duck & Cordage Mills, Scottdale, Ga., and the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.



## Cut Paper Costs with this Popular Cabinet Tissue

**V**ICTORIA Industrial Toilet Tissue is a dependable, economical tissue for lavatories in mills, factories and wherever there is great consumption and waste. Automatically dispensed by Victoria Cabinets two sheets at a time. Thus, waste is discouraged and the tissue is protected from dust and dirty handling. Cabinets can be locked to prevent theft of tissue. They are made of pressed steel in white enamel and other finishes. Industrial package contains 1000 single-fold sheets, 4½ inches by 5 inches.

*Write us today for samples*

**THE VICTORIA PAPER MILLS CO.**

FULTON - N. Y.

Founded in 1880

# VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL TISSUE

*Manufacturers of the famous Black Core Roll and Oval Line*





## Technical Discussion at Texas Meeting

(Continued from Page 21)

arrangement we get a better opening and also more foreign matter is torn out before the cotton gets to the pickers. We do not have any trouble with fires when we run loose; but I do find that our breaking strength goes down about 2 pounds on No. 9s yarn when we run loose. I think the whole secret is in getting the proper opening; and as for the money saved, I find it amounts to about 1 cent a pound over middling. What is the experience of the rest of you on end-breakage?"

J. B. Bagley of A. & M. College reported that he ran his textile equipment in the school almost entirely on sample loose. A man goes through it and picks it. "On good days it runs fine," he said, "but on bad days it runs pretty badly." A mill might be able to run on all sample loose, but it would be mighty hard."

### Waste Percentage in Cotton Mixing

Question No. 3 was: "Give different percentages of the following waste put into regular mix: card waste (not including lap waste) sliver drawing and all roving waste."

The first report on this was by O. B. Haney, assistant superintendent of the Waco Twine Mills Department, C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company. His card sliver was 4.1 per cent of his total openings, drawing sliver 1.1 per cent; and roving waste .62 per cent; or a total of 5.82 per cent. Mr. Burrow said his test covering a period of four months showed his card sliver waste to run .22 per cent; drawing .030 per cent; and roving 1.26 per cent, or a total of 1.78 per cent. This was commented on by several men as being extraordinarily low.

Mr. Lee reported as follows: "Two weeks test was made to show the percentage of waste run in the regular mix. There was quite a bit of difference in the various percentages for the two weeks, but an average was taken, and percentages were arrived at by dividing the amount of each kind of waste run by the cotton opened for the same period of time. The results were as follows: card sliver .534 per cent; drawing sliver .278 per cent; roving waste, including spinning and scavenger rolls, 1.931 per cent. This gives a total of 2.743 per cent on 120,423 pounds opened."

James Clarke, superintendent of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Guthrie, Okla., reported that his card sliver ran 3.0 per cent, his drawing sliver 2.7 per cent, and his roving waste 3.8 per cent, or a total of 9.5 per cent waste. He said: "I can easily account for this high figure by the grade of mix that I run. We run a very high percentage of strips and other waste, which makes our loose put back into the mix very high."

Hugh Clarke reported the following for the Miller Cotton Mills at Waco: card sliver .700 per cent, drawing sliver .639 per cent, and roving waste 1.850 per cent, or a total of 3.189 per cent.

Mr. Poole said he did not believe it paid to keep a daily report of the waste made by each employee. He said this causes them to carry off the waste and hide it, and otherwise dispose of it to keep their figures from running too high. "I appeal to the individual to hold down his waste," said Mr. Poole, "and I find it works very well."

### Beats Per Inch

Question No. 4 was: "How many beats per inch do

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you now subject the stock to on breakers, intermediates and finishers? State grade and staple run."

Mr. Clarke of Guthrie reported 18.08 on 2 plate beater and 5.03 on Buckley beater in his breaker. He gives 37.0 beats with a Kirschner beater on his finisher. This is a total of 60.83 beats per inch. Mr. Clarke runs 50 per cent strips.

Mr. Burrow reported 102 beats per inch on 3 processes of picking. Mr. Haney reports 22 beats on the breaker, 60 on the finisher, or a total of 82 beats per inch. Mr. Lee reports 19 beats per inch on the breaker, using two plate beater, and 59 beats per inch on the finisher with a Kirschner ecard beater, or a total of 78 beats per inch, on middling cotton 15/16-inch staple. Mr. Poole said "On my single process picking, I average 80 to 90 beats per inch." Mr. Hugh Clarke said that the Waco Mill had a Buckley beater on pickers giving 13 beats per inch and a Kirschner on the finisher, giving 55 beats per inch, or a total of 68. Mr. Mast of Itasca reported 25.8 beats on his pickers.

#### Cleaning in Card Room

Question No. 5 was: "How often do you clean up around cards, drawing and roving frames?"

Mr. Manley stated: "At McKinney we strip out four times a day and fan out the cards after every stripping." "On speeders we fan off between doffs, that is about every hour. We pick the speeders and clean the roving backs once a week. Drawing rolls are cleaned every month."

Mr. Stinnett, overseer of carding at Bonham, reported that they blow off the cards four times daily and mop off once a day. They pick the spindles on the speeders once a week and clean the backs every two weeks. The sweepers get over the room very hour.

Mr. Clark at Waco said: "We blow off cards four times day after each stripping. We wipe off by hand where the air does not clean. The floor is swept every thirty minutes. Drawing rollers are washed two times a month. Around the roving frames, we sweep up every thirty minutes, picker rollers every days and oil the frames as needed. Every machine is polished by the operative once a week. Of course this does not contribute directly to the running of the work, but it has a good psychological effect on the operative. If he keeps his machine clean and sees cleanliness around him, he just naturally makes better work. You can see the effect in your seconds."

Mr. Jones of Itasca reported that they blow off the cards twice at night and wipe the comb boxes every hour.

J. A. Bishop, overseer of carding of the Dallas Textile Mills, reported for that mill as follows:

#### Cleaning on cards:

6:30-8:00. Strip out all cards, clean fly out of card backs. Tape strips and wipe off bonnets and fronts of cards. Sweep out card alleys. All except stripping and oiling done by card hands. 10:00-11:30. Strip out all cards; wipe comb boxes and entire card fronts with strips. Sweep out. 2:00-3:30. Strip out all cards. Clean off entire card with mop and sweep up floor. Polishing: each hand polishes one card per day (total 3 per day).

Cleaning on drawing: Clean chokes off top and bottom rollers first thing every morning; this is done by the section man. Clean top and bottom clearers every day at 9 a. m., and 3 p. m. Mop out coilers and steel plate between each doff, before the empty cans are set under the coilers, every 40 minutes. Sweep out from under frames at 3 p. m. every day. Clean gear heads and entire frame once a week. Wash steel rollers to get over

(Continued on Page 40)

#### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles.....Looms

.....Superintendent

.....Carder

.....Spinner

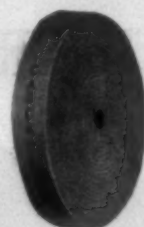
.....Weaver

.....Cloth Room

.....Dyer

.....Master Mechanic

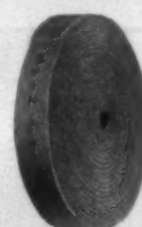
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## Welfare Work From the Manufacturers' Point of View

(Continued from Page 11)

ed in any other manner. It makes of an organization a tremendous "We."

Working with people and not so much for them is another real way of making social service render greater efficiency.

It is in this way that our trained social service workers assist in everything in the community, from birthday parties for the children, to selecting teachers for the Sunday school classes. A community without social service is like a home at night without light.

The church and school go hand in hand in building character and Christian citizenship.

We have in our Porterdale village three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian—all largely supported by members, and you could hardly find a church in any community of five or six thousand people handsomer or better equipped. Each church has a full time pastor, and all have flourishing Sunday schools.

For the last several months there has been an average of more than three hundred men meeting in the three Sunday schools each Sunday, besides the women and children.

Only a few weeks ago several of us from Macon visited Porterdale on Sunday morning, the president of our company being invited to speak to our men of the Sunday schools at a joint session. He had before him about five hundred men.

On the following Sunday we visited our mill at Bibb City, located near Columbus, at which time there was a total attendance of over nine hundred, and he spoke to

a mixed audience of six hundred men and women.

At ten o'clock each Sunday morning there are eight Sunday schools conducted in our various villages, with an attendance of approximately fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A report comes to my office of Sunday school records just the same as the production report from the mills.

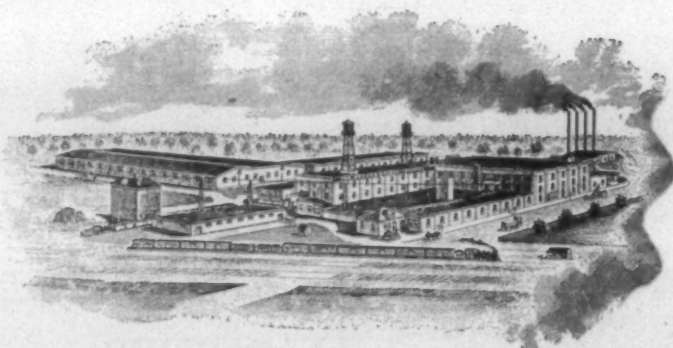
If you will compare this method of spending the Sabbath Day with the old custom of making the week-end a time of debauchery and spending of the week's earnings, you can readily see that from a financial standpoint to the employer and the employee, the work is well worth while. When you consider it from a character building standpoint, eternity will only be able to give us the results.

Yours is a great work. You have been called into this service not to make a living, but to make lives.

No doubt some time you will find there is considerable sacrifice on your part. There are privileges that you cannot enjoy on account of the work you are doing. You perhaps miss your own church services and social contacts, and some times feel blue and discouraged. If such is the case, I want to commend to you this story—

A young girl, who was left the oldest member of the family and had to nurse and care for the smaller children, and was denied the privileges of church and Sunday school attendance, was taken seriously sick. Her pastor was called, and visited her on her dying bed. She told him she had been unable to attend church on account of her duties to the children and the home, and that she was afraid to die. She said to the pastor, "What shall I say to the Lord when He calls upon me to report?" The wise pastor said, "Say nothing, just show him your hands."

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### Prints Dominate Fall Cottons

The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., has just released its second issue of the swatching Service, containing samples of autumn cottons. As already described in these columns, this special service is intended for the convenience of wholesalers, cutters, retailers, fashion writers and leaders of consumer groups, and the samples have been selected by an impartial jury of style authorities connected with trade and consumer fashion publications. Identification marks of all kinds are removed from the fabrics prior to the selection.

Particular attention is called to the fact that while no velveteen is included among these swatches, it is deserving of special consideration for the coming season not only in the classic type, but in the hollow-cut variations best known as corduroys.

Of particular interest at a time when knitted fabrics are so highly important in fashions is the including of hosiery made by a well-known cotton house.

Prints are naturally dominant and further testify to the fact that the fall season is no longer recognized as a sombre one, but is now as colorful as spring. The constructions are interesting and include a corded weave with the rib running across instead of the more usual vertical effect, and a lightweight adaptation of a waffle weave, in addition to established types of print cloths.

The choice of prints has been handled so that a representative offering of the season is shown. There are the classic dots which remain in favor, several variations of stripes in soft combinations of tones for pajamas and shorts, florals, in geometric compositions and the foulard-like effects so much approved in women's morning dresses.

Special mention should also be made of the woven novelties. Gingham in plaids and checks are also included in the more colorful translations, while the "tweed" idea in prints is also featured.

### Canadian Textile Industry

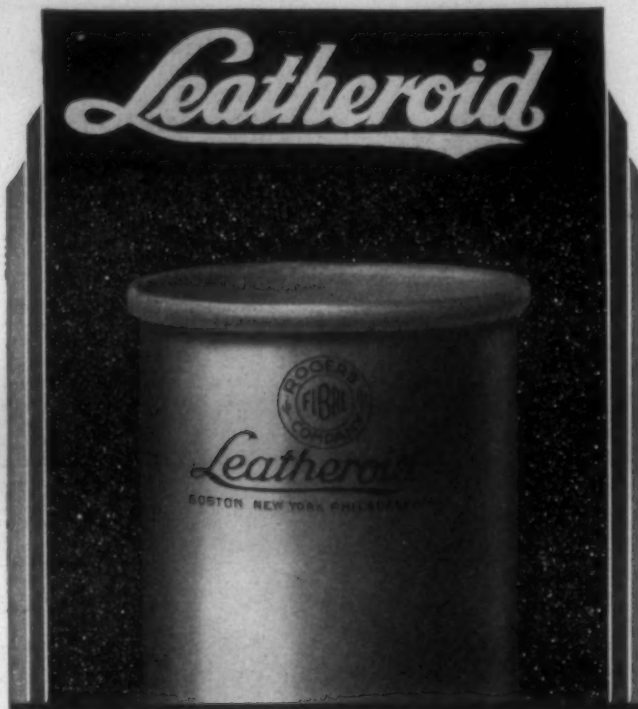
Ottawa, Ont.—A voluminous report on the progress of the cotton textile industry of Canada, based on figures for the year 1927, has been issued by the Dominion Government Bureau of Statistics. For the purpose of the report, the industry has been divided into five sections, classified according to products manufactured, as follows: cotton yarns and cloth; cotton thread; cotton batting and wadding; cotton and wool waste, and cotton goods, not otherwise specified.

The aggregate figures of production for these five sections in 1927, amount to \$87,548,356, as compared with \$87,131,029 for the preceding year, the gain being \$417,327.

The total number of establishments engaged in the cotton-textile industry is given as 77, two more than for the previous year. Of this total, 39 plants were devoted to cotton yarn and cloth; five cotton thread; eight cotton batting and wadding; seven cotton and wool waste; and 18 cotton goods.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth comprised the bulk of the total output, figures for this section being \$75,818,876 out of the grand total of \$87,548,356. The totals of the other four sections are as follows: cotton thread, \$4,640,536; cotton batting and wadding, \$3,095,304; cotton and wool waste, \$2,296,367; and cotton goods, \$1,697,273.

The cost of materials used in the manufacturing of the total production was \$45,665,476, and the net value of products, \$41,882,880.



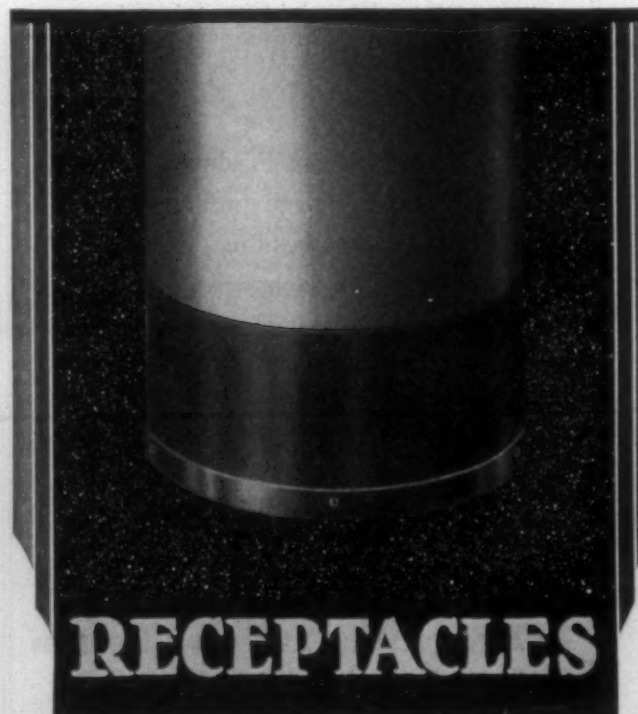
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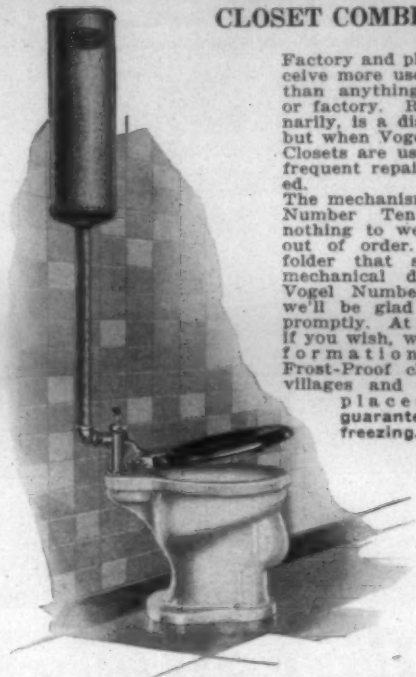
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## Technical Discussion at Texas Meeting

(Continued from Page 36)

about every three weeks. Polish when necessary.

Cleaning on slubbers and speeders:

Pick clearers four times a day: 7 a. m., 9 a. m., 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. Pick tops of spindles and pick flyers after every doff (50 minutes for slubbers and 1 hour 25 minutes for speeders). At 3 p. m., pick spindles underneath and brush out backs. Pick rollers by hand every morning. Roving hauler wipes tops of creels before each creel of new roving is laid up. Clean gear heads and compounds, and entire frame once a week. Polish when necessary.

### Stripping Cards

Question No. 6, next taken up, was: "How often do you strip cards? State grade and staple run."

Mr. Clarke said in reporting on this question "I wish you would also report how many cards you have and how many men you employ around the cards."

Mr. Haney reported for the Waco Twine Mill "three strippings daily on middling, strict low and snaps, 28 cards and 3 men." Mr. Manley reported for McKinney "3 times daily on low grade cotton. We have 94 cards and use 6 men." Mr. Manning said "At Waxahachie we strip out 3 times daily, all bollies. We use 4 men and 48 cards." Mr. Smith of Mexia also reported 3 strippings daily. He runs strict good ordinary, and uses 3 men on 36 cards. Mr. Lee reported for the Dallas Textile Mills 3 strippings daily on middling cotton 15/16-inch staple and strippings a day on snaps of shy inch staple. "We use 5 men on 48 cards." Bonham reported 3 men full time and 1 man half time on 48 cards. Mr. Clarke of Guthrie reported 4 men on 39 cards. Mr. Clarke of Waco said he used 5 men on 62 cards.

Mr. Mast asked if anyone was using the new straight wire cylinder clothing. Mr. Clarke said: "Has anybody any of this clothing in use?" He also stated he had talked to Don Towers last week and he says he is going to install this clothing on all of his cards at the Anchor Duck Mill. "He told me he had investigated fully and was of the opinion it was one of the best things he had ever seen. The cost is about 10 per cent above the regular clothing. On low middling cotton Mr. Towers says he strips out only once a week, on Saturday afternoon. On good staple he says it is necessary to strip out only every four weeks. He says he has not trouble in getting a good web all week, and it does not show ragged toward the end of the week. There is no grinding to do on this clothing." "I intend to put three on in my mill and give it a thorough trial," Mr. said Clarke.

Mr. Poole said he was also particularly interested in this clothing from what he saw of it in the mills on his trip to the East. "I am going to order some of this clothing and try it out," he said.

Mr. Towers also said that he found more long staple cotton in his strips while using this clothing, said Mr. Clarke. He strips his doffers once daily.

### Weight of Drawing Roll

Question No. 7 was: "How do you determine the proper weight on drawing frame rolls on different weight sliver? State grain sliver and front roll speed."

Mr. Poole reported as follows: "The machine builders undoubtedly know what they are doing when they arrange the weights on drawing. And if anyone is having the trouble that I think caused this question to be asked, he will probably find it at the coiler of the cards.

On most cards that have been running for some time the bearings on the small calender rolls become worn, allowing the end to bag down. The card-hand will put it up a few times—then put a bunch of cotton, or some-

thing, between the lug on the bonnet tongue and bearing on the swing calender roll causing the sliver to become packed, and sometimes I have seen it crushed to dust. This causes the roll of the drawing to hop and not draw out the fibers correctly.

If this is your trouble, put new shaft in both small calenders and see that the lug touches bearing just before the front lugs touch the coiler plate—the end being up when test is made. This will give you a soft, yet compact sliver that will run on your drawing without trouble, providing the rolls have the right progressive spread for your weight sliver.

I would answer more questions, but I find that I can't concentrate, for I am putting up a fight all of my own—that of getting well. If anything I have written is of any benefit to any of you, I shall be glad."

Other mills reported the following weights on their drawing from back to front: Mexia: 24, 18, 18, 16; Sherman: 18, 16, 16, 14; Dallas Textile Mills: 18, 16, 16, 14; Pioneer Mills: 18, 18, 16, 14.

James Clarke said: "We put on just enough weight to keep the top rolls from jumping as the collars wear." Hugh Clarke stated "How many of you have checked up on the coiler heads of your cards and your small calenders?" Several mills reported that they did so regularly. "You will have variations in your weights caused by trouble in these small calender rolls if you don't keep checking on it" commented Mr. Clarke. We had this trouble and put in new small shafts and stopped it.

#### Speed of Drawing Processes

Question No. 8: Give your experience with one process drawing run at a low speed as compared with two processes at a higher speed."

Mr. Clarke reported: "I tried this out at Waco and found that one process gave me a better breaking strength, but it caused a bad variation in my weights. I tested it out for six months, but discontinued it after that. Mr. Towers told me that on duck filling he was using one process drawing and slubber roving on his spinning. He made No. 6s yarn 9 ply. He said it made slightly uneven yarn but, due to the plying, it works all right and eliminates several processes. He found that under the microscope drawing made with one process shows cots that the single process does not take out. I believe it takes more than one process to straighten the fibers out properly."

Mr. Burrow said: "We were having trouble with our drawing for awhile running it on the slubbers. I increased the weights on the slubbers looms to 24 pounds and find that this makes more even roving."

#### Slugs in Roving

Question No. 9. "What are you doing to eliminate slugs in roving?"

Mr. Smith said at Mexia most of his trouble was caused by fanning off frames. Mr. Pooles stated that he had stopped his drawing hands from wiping off the heads while the machines were running. At Bonham they have installed top and bottom clearers on the spindles and have their plyers picked every doff. Mr. Clarke of Waco said the best remedy of all was to feed them dynamite every day. He said dirty clearers was about the biggest source of trouble.

Question No. 10: "How many cots, and what kind, do you use per spindle per year on slubbers, intermediates and speeders?"

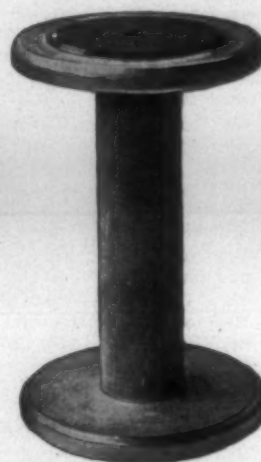
Mr. Burrow reported 1.34 sheep skin cots per spindle, He also used sheep skin. Mr. Clarke reported for Waco 1.40 on slubbers and .94 on intermediates and .53 on spindles. Mr. Haney at the Twine Mill reported 4.15

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### Southern Railway Offers Tours

#### New Special Rates for Trips by Rail and Motor During Summer Months

On May 1st, Southern Railway authorized individual and party round-trip fares via rail and motor for tours during the Summer. Tickets to be sold daily, good to return 15 days from date of sale, and will entitle holder to stop over at all stations on rail and highway.

These tours provide complete transportation for the Summer vacationist, individually or in parties of 25 or more, to practically all Summer Resorts in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

The tours are:

- (1) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Winston-Salem via Blowing Rock and North Wilkesboro; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.80; party \$12.55.
- (2) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach via Bristol and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.85; party, \$12.60.
- (3) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Hickory via Bristol and Blowing Rock; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.75; party, \$12.55.
- (4) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Charlotte, via Chimney Rock and Lake Lure. Fare: Individual, \$7.30; party, \$6.40.
- (5) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Boone and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$10.15; party, \$9.35.
- (6) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Blowing Rock and Bristol to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$14.10; party, \$12.85.
- (7) Rail to Johnson City; Motor Coach to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$12.05; party, \$9.85.
- (8) Rail to Culppeper; Motor Coach via Luray, Harrisonburg and Staunton to Charlottesville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Party only, \$13.45.

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on his spindles. He uses calf skin. Mr. Poole uses 1.68 per spindle per year on his slubbers and 1.07 for spindles. He uses calf skin. James Clarke, Guthrie stated "We use 1.74 on slubbers and 1.36 on spindles."

Herbert Burrow, of Bonham, is president of the Texas Textile Association and Dan H. Poole, of Sherman, is secretary.

### The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 16)

hundred acres around the first of August that season, he counted confidently on obtaining over two bales per acre from his farm. Each stalk was fruited with fairly well grown bolls, smaller bolls, blooms and squares, about one hundred and fifty to the stalk. This was the outlook around the first of August. The five hundred acres, as a result of August damage, produced fifteen bales.

It will be recalled that as late as the report of September 25 in 1923, the Bureau made a forecast of 11,015,000 bales against a final ginning of 10,170,000.

This is an extremely difficult crop to judge. No one can be severely criticized for shooting wide of the mark. One feature that adds exceptional complication in a weevil year like this is the large proportion of late cotton which probably represents a minimum of 40 per cent of the total area. With the weevil migrating three weeks earlier than normal, an unusual percentage of the crop is exposed to heavy damage.

Most of our large crops have been the results of a favorable open autumn which added materially to production. This was the case in 1926. Weevil damage in that season was negligible. In weevil years, the autumn accretion amounts to little or nothing. Such a development is indicated this year. In fact, we think the major proportion of the cotton harvested this season will consist of bottom crop, and this does not appear to be safe except in the southern third of the Belt and not altogether safe in this area.

In order to give a picture of the weevil situation this season, we are reprinting the comparative forecast maps of 1928 and 1929 prepared for us by Dr. George D. Smith. The low minimum temperatures of last year show why weevil damage was negligible. The high minimum winter temperatures of the past year explain the exposure of an unprecedented area to weevil damage this year. We think the loss from weevil will be very large even with normal conditions the rest of the season. In the event of a wet August we think it would be advisable to leave the forecast of possibilities to the imagination of eleventh hour bulls.

To what extent the Bureau statisticians may take into consideration the prospects for future weevil ravages remains to be seen. We do not believe, however, that any statistical calculation can measure the potentialities of rainy weather in August and early September.

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BEVEL SPUR SPIRAL WORM SPROCKETS

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### Mills Mill Resumes

The satisfactory settlement of the labor controversy at Mills Mill and the resumption of operations on full schedule with all employees at work, is a gratifying outcome of the negotiations that have been under way since the mill closed on May 30.

Spokesmen for the mill workers express themselves as satisfied at the proposition tendered them by President Ligon. The mill thus resumes operations with a complete absence of any feeling of rancor or desire on the part of any portion of the operatives to continue on strike.

The disposition is evident at Mills Mill to rely upon friendly conferences between employees and management in the future for the working out of differences rather than to resort to extreme methods. The News is confident that the workers will find this the course of wisdom and that they have grounds for confidence that their views concerning working conditions, wages, and such matters will have the utmost consideration. With a basis of mutual understanding of this kind, there should never be any good reason for a strike.—Greenville Daily News.

### New Power Development

It is regarded as definitely certain that the Aluminum Company of America, owner of power rights on the Little Tennessee river and its tributaries in the Nantahale section of North Carolina, is about to proceed in the construction of a mammoth power development, announced two years ago. Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, visited the site of the proposed development this week, and his visit was followed a few days later by a visit by Fairfax Harrison, and Henry W. Miller, president and vice-president, respectively of the Southern Railway. Development of the project, which is in an isolated mountain section, would require the co-operation of the Southern Railway Company.

It was indicated when the project was first announced two years ago, that it would cost approximately \$15,000,000.

Three big dams are projected which would fill the famous Nantahale gorge with water, creating a large lake, necessitating the abandonment of the Fontana branch of the Southern Railway and necessitating the relocation of its main line for a dozen miles or more.

The chief engineer of the Aluminum Company of America has been in Bryson City, the nearest town to the project, for several months, the company maintaining an office there.

Power rights for the gorge were bought before the federal power commission was created and it is said that no permit will be necessary for the construction.

### Hosiery Company Shows Increasing Profit

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., manufacturer of silk hosiery, reports for six months ended June 30, 1929, net profit of \$281,132 after changes and Federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividends requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock to \$2.46 a share earned on 100,000 shares of no par common stock. This compares with \$180,288 in first six months of 1928, equal to \$1.45 a share on the common stock. One of the mills is located at Greensboro, N. C.

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Haydenville, Mass.

## Arkwright Test Shows Varying Effect of Card Speed

(Continued from Page 10)

### Waste

On cards both visible waste and shrinkage showed less on the faster running work, which seems to be logical.

Clearer waste showed very slight difference with the advantage to the work from slower running cards. From a practical standpoint, our judgment is this could be disregarded.

### Sizings

The advantage seems to be with the slower processes. The advantage is so small that, from a practical viewpoint, other details, such as investment, floor space, etc., should receive major consideration.

### Breaking Strength

On No. 11.75 yarn advantage was with the 12 lb. test, followed closely by the 16 lb. On the No. 12.82 yarn the reverse was the case.

The 8 lb. test is considerably off on both numbers of yarn but is evidently accounted for by the fact that this test ran comparatively lighter than either of the other two.

### Ends Down

The advantage was altogether with the faster processes. Experienced mill men seem to differ as to whether or not this is the logical result.

### Finished Product

No perceptible difference in the finished product, samples of which knitted from each yarn are submitted herewith.

## Weaving With Special Yarns

(Continued from Page 9)

show up when the cloth is finished, because the shade of the warp will show more or less according to whether the picks are further apart or nearer together at any particular place. A good deal of trouble is caused by this peculiarity, and often grey pieces which seem all right turn out "jobs," because of this barriness.

### Reverse Twist

A good many cloths are made with yarns of ordinary and reverse twist of the same material and counts. Shadow effects, which are more plainly visible at certain angles of vision, may be obtained by grouping threads or picks of one twist alternately with threads or picks of the other twist. With wool yarns the difference between the two twists is not easily seen in the grey, and in all cases where these yarns are used together as warp, one of them, usually the reverse twist, should be tinted so as to be readily distinguishable in the event of an end getting out of place. In sicilians and brilliantines, cloths made with cotton warp and comparatively thick mohair weft, this shadow checking was at one time used very largely in conjunction with pekin stripes, which are made by missing dents in the slewing of the warp, obtaining brighter lines in the cloth where the dents are missed. In these cloths the difference between the two twists is easily seen when looking filling way across the piece, and the pattern can easily be followed in this way, thus obviating the necessity for tinting the yarn.

There is a type of fancy cloth which is popular today and has been for a long time. This is the worsted suiting with small, fancy weaves and fine cotton stripes, made in all weights and many qualities. The cotton yarns may be colored or bleached, and may be introduced as "pin stripes" or in other ways of stripping, and perhaps in conjunction with the weave. The yarns used for the introduction of strips may be of ordinary or mercerized cotton and seeing that these are not affected in color by piece-dyeing, if required in colors they must be dyed before being woven into the cloth. Usually a stock of yarn in various colors is kept on hand, and if a manufacturer makes his own warps the stripes can generally be put on the warping mill. If his warps are made by a spinner he can perhaps arrange for the stripes to be put in this way, but if the

pattern is too intricate or an arrangement cannot be made, he may have striping warps made, and either dressed in with the ground warp or dressed on a roller and woven in that way. These striping threads, being so fine in count, and usually crammed in the reed, are compelled to bend a good deal more than the ground warp, and if extra length is not allowed for this warping, the stripes will crack either in weaving or finishing. A good deal of trouble has been caused from time to time by striping ends cracking during finishing, due to these threads being too tight in the cloth, and not being able to withstand the strain of the finishing processes. The tension may not have been apparent in the grey cloth.

#### The Warper

It will be fairly obvious to those acquainted with a warping mill that extra length cannot be evenly put in on certain threads in the ordinary way of warping, but a device can now be fitted to a mill which will put in, evenly, varying extra lengths according to requirements. This is called a wave motion, and is an arrangement whereby the striping threads are passed through a comb before going round the swift. This comb is moved from side to side as the ends run through it, which gives the stripes a wavy appearance as they lie alongside the group warp on the mill, and distributes the extra length evenly through the warp. In some cases cracked ends in this type of cloth have been practically obviated by using this method of making the warps. If, however, it is not convenient to have the stripes put into the warp in this way, the cheapest method is to dress these on a roller and weave it as an extra beam. There is, however, considerable risk of getting a variation of let-off, which, with a stripe of contrasting color to the ground, is a serious matter, as the stripes will show up more boldly in some places than others. Also there is a danger of cracked ends in patches through the uneven let-off, and the threads being too tight in places. Of course it has been, and is being, done, and if this method is adopted very careful attention to the let-off is necessary. The roller should be absolutely true on the gudgeons, and the bearings should allow it to move freely all the way round. The cords, ropes, or chains must have particular attention, as also must the surface on which these bear, so as to ensure even slipping of the roller. The distance let in must be checked often by marking the two warps together some distance behind the healds, and observing where the marks are when woven into the piece.—An abstract of a lecture delivered before the members of the Halifax Textile Society of England.

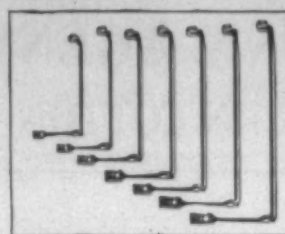
#### C. E. Cannon Family Holds Reunion

Clifton, S. C.—With a large family gathering present, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cannon of Clifton Mills No. 2, celebrated their 42nd wedding anniversary July 21 at their home. Mr. Cannon is 61 and Mrs. Cannon 69.

All of their sons and daughters were present, as follows: Z. F. Cannon of Charlotte, T. O. Cannon of Chattanooga, A. E. Cannon of Converse, H. P. Cannon, Arkwright Mills, Nora Cannon of Clifton, Mrs. M. W. Cantrell of Spartanburg and Mrs. J. P. Hardy of Macon, Ga.

The following grandchildren were present: Carolyn Cannon of Converse, William and Emily Cannon of Chattanooga, James, Louise, Mary Alice and Paul Hardy of Macon, Ga., Mary Frances Cannon of Arkwright, and Emma, Marion and M. W. Cantrell, Jr., of Spartanburg.

Mr. Cannon has been connected with Clifton Manufacturing Company for 38 years as overseer of carding.



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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—While the volume of business in cotton goods last week was only moderately large, further improvement in the market position was noted and the trade was generally hopeful of a steady trend toward much better conditions. The first crop report, due this week, is expected to clear away much of the hesitancy that has been due to anxiety over the cotton situation. At present, the view here seems to be that the crop will be smaller than was anticipated.

Print cloth markets were exceptionally steady, but the recent developments in this division do not compare as favorably with the sheetings. It has been significant and encouraging that trading has developed with every one-eighth of a cent advance in some of the sheetings, while there has not been as much buying foundation to the print cloth stiffening.

In some print cloths fair sales were made, although buyers were indisposed to follow certain constructions to the higher prices that mills quoted. Sheetings were of moderate interest, but without the larger sales of the preceding day. Values were slightly irregular, with a large part of the market firm at the higher price ranges, while in other quarters goods were occasionally moved at the lower end.

Generally considered, sheetings were in a more satisfactory position technically than print cloths. With the exception of one or two constructions, sales on advances of recent date have sold fairly well each time the prices have been raised  $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

There was further fair trading in the 100x60 carded broadcloths at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. After selling more 90x60s at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, some centers advanced to the general quotation of even money. Other carded styles appeared unchanged.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress ginghams	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15
Brown sheetings	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 -23
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Moderate improvement, especially in the sale of weaving yarns, was noted in the yarn market last week. There was a steady volume of trade in small lots and scattered buying of larger quantities for future delivery. The general tone of the market was strong and fundamental conditions better than in some time past. Spinners have been trying hard to establish better price levels and have been very firm in their price attitude. Many of them believe that the first crop report will be bullish and will be followed by better yarn buying.

The market during the past week has been fairly busy. Inquiry for foreign account has run into the hundreds of thousands of pounds of knitting goods. Weaving interest has been fair, with lots running to 60,000 pounds in a number of instances filled of late. Some inquiries have topped this amount. Electrical yarns have sold in lots ranging in the vicinity of 5,000 pounds. Some high grade plush yarns have been of interest in a small way at a premium. Finer combed peeler accounts of high breaking strength have been sold to special weaving interests. Other goods have been steady and in moderate call.

Spinners have cut their production materially, and, while in some yarn centers low prices continue to be quoted as the basis for scattered sales of a few thousand pounds each, it is doubtful that a large contract could now be placed except at a premium over midmonth levels. Spinners have repeatedly turned down business or fair poundages offered at low levels.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32 1/4	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33 1/4	12s	31 1/2
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32 1/2
20s	35 1/2	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34 1/2
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39 1/2
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35 1/2	8s	47
20s	36 1/2	20s	49 1/2
22s	37	30s	56
24s	38	38s	58
26s	38 1/2	40s	58 1/2
30s	39 1/2	50s	62 1/2
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32 1/2	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	38s	58
24s	38	40s	58 1/2
26s	39	50s	63 1/2
30s	40	60s	72 1/2
40s	47 1/2	70s	82 1/2
50s	56	80s	96
60s	63	Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
Southern Two-ply Warps		10s	45 1/2
8s	32 1/2	12s	46
10s	33 1/2	14s	46 1/2
12s	34 1/2	16s	47
14s	34 1/2	20s	47 1/2
16s	35	22s	48
20s	36	24s	48 1/2
24s	38 1/2	26s	49
30s	40	28s	50
40s	48	38s	56
40s ex.	48	40s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		50s	62 1/2
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	38	60s	71
8s 2-ply hard white warp twist	31	70s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes			
and skeins	32 1/2		
Same warps	33 1/2		

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### 43 Million Miles of Cotton Twine

Annual production of cotton twine in the United States is estimated in excess of 43 million miles, according to an analysis of this branch of the industry just completed by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Upward trend of production is reflected in statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce which show that the output of cotton twine in 1927 was 64.2 million pounds, an increase of 28.5 per cent over production in 1925. The value of output in 1927 exceeded \$20,000,000.

"Annual production of cotton twine translated into yardage amounts to millions of miles," the Institute report states. "Because of varying constructions, both in number and plys and in fineness of yarns used, it is possible only to compute a mean or average equivalent of production in yardage. Cotton wrapping twine commonly used ranges from 425 yards per pound to more than 2,000 yards per pound. Striking an average of these extremes, it is estimated that the annual production of cotton twine amounts to over 43 million miles.

"This production would also be equivalent to more than 91 round trips from the earth to the moon, which is 238,857 miles distant."

Twine manufacturers report that while the use of other materials and different methods of packaging goods have been developed in recent years, cotton twine continues to hold its strong position by reason of its numerous advantages. These advantages, as cited in the Institute's study, include the following qualities:

Greater strength, better appearance, smoothness, uniformity, pliability, resistance to water and dampness, important reuse value, convenience in carrying several parcels, cleanliness.

"With a strong trend toward improved packaging, twine manufacturers find a substantial and growing demand for finished twine," the report states. "There are also indications that new buying habits have been responsible for extensive increases in the use of cotton twine.

"In addition to its original use for wrapping, twine has many other household uses. Most of these deal with home sewing, the extent and variety depending upon the resourcefulness and skill of individual housewives. The familiar ball of cotton twine is more than ever and increasingly a household necessity."

### Pacific Mills

Boston, Mass.—Statement of Pacific Mills for the half year ended June 30 shows unmistakable progress in the the right direction. Gross sales showed a gain of 17 per cent or \$3,542,000; gross profit more than doubled from \$937,798 to \$2,542,000; gross profit of \$662,565 against a loss of \$307,085 represented an improvement of \$969,650; inventory declined \$4,198,901 during the 12 months; and the 5½ per cent note issue of 1931 was cut \$4,801,000.

Most significant of management efficiency is the handling of the bigger sales volume on a smaller inventory. The mill turned inventory over 1.9 times against but 1.2 times in the first half of last year. Of total current assets inventory accounted for but 44 per cent as compared with 54 per cent on 30, 1928.

Pacific has been steadily whittling away at its note indebtedness, due in 1931, and now has the total down to \$9,900,000 as against \$17,500,000 at time of issuance in 1926. At the same time ratio of quick assets to liabilities, including notes, has been gaining and at present is 2½ to 1.

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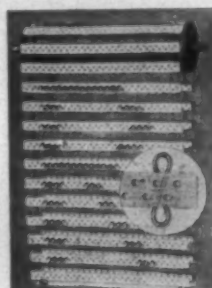
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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

**WANT** position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

**WANT** position as warp-tying-in man. Eleven years experience on silks, and cotton, any kind of work or looms, including jacquards. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5630.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Ten years experience—six years on fancies. High school education, and the very best of references. No. 5631.

**WANT** position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and well qualified. I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5633.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Age 40, 12 years experience. Best references as to character and efficiency. No. 5634.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy cotton and rayon fabrics. Now employed. Six years successful record as overseer. No. 5635.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving. My hobby—topnotch production with low per cent seconds and cost. Experienced on all classes cotton, silk and rayon, except jacquard weaves. No. 5636.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving and designing. 15 years experience. Five years as designer. No. 5637.

**WANT** position as master mechanic. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Will go anywhere. No. 5638.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy, or as superintendent small plain mill. On present job three years. Good references. No. 5639.

**WANT** position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. Long experience and best references. No. 5640.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

**WANT** position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

**WANT** position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 4645.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

**WANT** position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

**WANT** position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

**WANT** position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

**WANT** position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

**WANT** position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

**WANT** position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

**WANT** position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Age 43, well experienced in carding, spinning, twisting and plain weaving. Best references from present and former employers. No. 5659.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Age 30. Textile graduate. Three years overseer and designer. Three years superintendent, large mill on colored fancies. Best references. No. 5660.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

**WANT** position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

**WANT** position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

**WANT** position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

### CROSS-DYED EFFECT OBTAINED WITH TWO TYPES OF TUBIZE

It is now possible to obtain cross-dyed effects in fabrics using Tubize yarns, in which the dull luster Chardonize and the full luster Tubize are used.

Interesting striped effects are available in knit fabrics for underwear purposes, with alternate stripes of dyed and white yarn. The effect is secured by using the bright Tubize and the Chardonize in the alternate stripes, after which the fabric is dyed with certain oil colors which leave the lustrous yarn white and dye the Chardonize.

The effect is rather like a satin stripe since it is the lustrous yarn that remains white. This effect places in the range of the knitter novelty effects that would be impossible with a chemically made yarn unless one of the rayons were combined with an acetate yarn or otherwise in a yarn-dyed proposition. Various other effects can be obtained in the knit underwear cloth by varying the width of the stripes and in the manner of introduction of these two types of yarns.

The cross dyed effects are not limited alone to underwear but may be employed in hosiery. For this type of work the bright luster can be dyed a contrasting color to that of the dull luster yarn which enable various jacquard effects, clocks, stripings, etc. It is claimed that it will allow the hosiery knitter to dye in one dyebath cross-dyed effects that he would be unable to secure with any other one kind of yarn, either vegetable, animal or chemical synthetic.

Little has been done yet in the marketing of woven effects employing this Tubize cross-dye principle, but it is felt that the possibilities of securing design effects by this media may cause its use in woven fabrics.

### U. S. RAYON HOSE IN EGYPT

Washington, D. C. — American-made rayon hosiery is popular in Egypt among the foreigners and wealthy natives, according to Joseph I. Touchette, Vice-Consul, at Alexandria, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

The foreign population and the wealthy natives wear hosiery of the same style and type in vogue in the United States, he states, with the exception that full-fashioned hose is invariably desired with open work clocks or embroidered checks for half hose.

# WE CARRY IN STOCK

**SKYCO—NO GLARE**

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Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

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Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Etc.

**WORTHINGTON**

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All Wool Slasher Cloth

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Have stood the exactions of all departments of the Textile Industry. One of our latest types to become standardized is the Dye House Truck. All metal galvanized. A solution to the dye house problem.

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*Originators and Manufacturers of  
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can only be produced by the use of quality supplies.

Hundreds of mill operators who formerly bought alkalis as merely alkalis are now standardizing on the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
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This is the logical result of their experience with these special purpose materials for the better color, softer texture, and superior appearance of their textile fabrics, indicating the benefits derived from products made for definite purposes.



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Ask your supply man for  
**"WYANDOTTE"**

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HORIZONTAL WARPER**

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Light or Heavy Reel

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**RAYON ANY MAKE OF YARN  
SILK—HARD OR SOFT  
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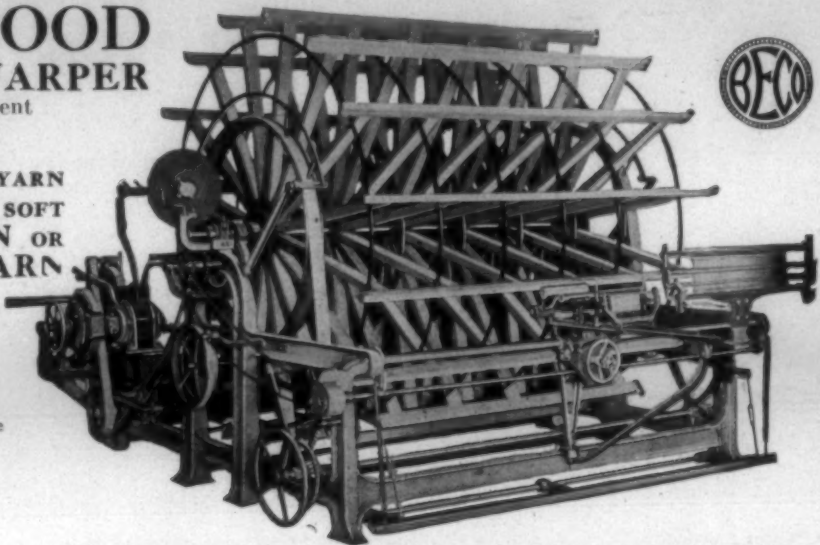
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MOTOR DRIVE on Beaming Head, TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL  
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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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15—Tape Driven Twisters 200  
Spindles each, 2½" Ring, 3½"  
Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH  
SPINDLES, also bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition. Prices right.

**Collins Brothers Machine Company**  
Pawtucket, R. I.

# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1929

### News of the Mill Villages

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

##### Kershaw Cotton Mill

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Adams and Mr. L. F. Adams motored to Fort Mill and Charlotte, Sunday, on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. L. F. Adams returned home Monday from a two weeks visit at Inman, S. C., with relatives and friends.

The writer and family visited Lancaster, Sunday, with relatives.

Mr. L. A. Faile and daughter, Mrs. C. G. Etheridge, of Macon, Ga., is spending a few weeks here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. C. Bristow, age about 60 years, passed away Sunday, July 14, after a long spell of illness. Funeral services were held at her home by Rev. Bennett of Lancaster, Rev. B. S. Broom, and Geo. E. Smith of Kershaw. She was laid to rest in the Kershaw Cemetery. Mrs. Bristow had lots of friends and she will be greatly missed in this community.

A READER.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Dallas Mill News

The "Hustlers" class of the Methodist Sunday school are SOME hikers. They hiked to the top of Monte Sano mountain, Friday.

Mr. W. P. Fanning has returned from Blue Ridge, N. C., where he spent his vacation.

Miss Engia Mae Birch, one of our popular nurses, is in California on her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrie O'Neal and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. O'Neal, and Miss Elizabeth O'Neal motored to Kelso, Tenn., Sunday.

Miss Virginia Shirley, of Tuscaloosa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Englebert.

The "Bama" girl's club leaves August 5th for its annual weeks camp at Camp Eddings, on Flint River. A large attendance is expected.

Rev. Daly, and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, his song leader and musician, have been visiting our churches from time to time.

#### LOST AND FOUND.

##### TODAY

*"Just shut the door on yesterday—  
Its sorrows and mistakes;  
And lock within its gloomy walls  
Past failures and heartaches.  
And then just throw the key  
away*

*To seek another room,  
And furnish it with hope and  
smiles  
And every springtime bloom."*

*"No thought shall enter this abode  
That has a hint of pain.  
And Envy, Malice and Distrust  
Shall never entrance gain.  
Just shut the door of yesterday  
And throw the key away—  
Tomorrow'll hold no fears for thee  
If you will find today."*

—From Scranton Accelerator.

#### DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

##### Beaver (Lois) Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Greetings to all. We have plenty of work, plenty of help, and good health.

We had our annual all-day-singing at the Second Baptist church, the fourth Sunday in July, and believe me, we had some real singing: The "Gate City Quartette" was with us. And the good eats—oh Boy!

Mr. J. F. Long, superintendent of Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss., paid us a visit recently, while on his vacation. He has many friends here, who were glad to see him.

Mr. H. C. Dixon, overseer weaving at Valley Falls, S. C., was also a recent visitor, and went over some business matters with our overseer of weaving, Mr. J. J. Roberts.

Please correct an error in my

last letter I wrote about some girls going to a camp at Greenville, S. C., when I should have said "Camp Elida," Asheville, N. C.

We are having our vacation Bible school this week, for boys and girls, with Miss Venetta Whittaker in charge.

C. J. L.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

#### BLACKSBURG, S. C.

##### Blacksburg Spinning Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Artie Mae Blackwell and Miss Hattie Gilbert of Gastonia, N. C., were visitors of Mr. G. F. Blackwell, Sunday.

Mr. Deaver Smith had as his dinner guests Sunday, Mr. Glen Blackwell and Mr. Howard Camp.

Misses Ollie and Winnie Harbin spent Sunday with Misses Ruth and Bera Terry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leagan, Jr., were visitors here Sunday.

Miss Bessie Blackmon had as her dinner guest Sunday, Miss Hazel Withers.

Mr. David Blackmon is visiting his brother, Mr. Bill Blackmon at Princeton, Ky.

Miss Nellie White, of Gaffney, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. A. W. Pennington.

Mrs. Robert Lee, announces the birth of twins on July 23.

Miss Lucille Clack had as her guest, Miss Zelma Bowers.

Mrs. Jessie Boyd and children have returned home after visiting friends in Clover, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hensley were visitors in Gaffney, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Brown attended services at Macedonia church, near Gaffney, where there was all-day singing, and dinner on the ground.

BLUE EYES.



## Becky Ann's Own Page

### JEEMS AND SALLIE

#### Clingin-Vine Female Gets Jeems in Trouble

Well, peepal, I've got to unlode er bust! Of all the exasperatin critters an' the hardest to understand an' pleze, Jeems is the limit. Fur more years than I like to cornfess, I've been a motherin' that man an' doin' everything I cud, to make life easy fur him.

Why, he won't even by his own cloze, ner shews, ner sox, ner ties ner **nuthin**, cepitin terbacker. Sez I can suit him better'n he can hisself. He tried to get me to by his terbacker, too, but thats where I bucked. I hate that stuff too bad; an' if I wuz to by it, the store man might think I chawed it! So Jeems has to by his own Brown Mule.

Outside of that he don't have to worry a tall. He has a easier time than even a labor union organizer. He sleeps till he gets reddy to git up; he bathes when he gets reddy, —which he sez will be "twice a year now," since we got water works put in. He throws his dirty cloze an' towels an' sox on the floor, (same as the majority of men do)—an' I pick em up an' put where they belong,—jest like the majority of other fool wimmin. He don't even put his perjammers away. He don't feed the cat, ner do **nuthin** around the house. Since "layin-by" time — he ain't got a thing to do but set in a big swing out in the shade, an' chaw terbacker an' spit.

Sumtime ergo I had a vacation, an' durin' the time we had a protracted visitor;—one of these here narvis, skeery, clingin-vine females,—an' I got my eyes opened. Sallie wuz skeered of cows an' pigs, an' rats, an' frogs, an' snakes, an' allers spectin' one to bite her; so, she sot in the swing with Jeems, an' clung to him fur perleckshun, while I cleaned up after both of em, an' done everthing else. **Some vacation I had!**

Well as I wuz a sayin', Sallie an' Jeems sot in the swing an', busy as I wuz, I watched em! If a screech owl screeched, or the cow moored, Sallie would screech out:

"Oh what was that?" an' she'd fall agin Jeems an' grab his arm, an' he'd pat her an' pet her; tellin' her there won't a thing to be skeered of—not while he wuz with her!

"Oh, you are so big an' brave an' wonderful!" she would coo at him, an' he'd draw up his shoulders an' puff out his chest an' show her his mussels—an' she'd feel of em, an' open her eyes big an' wide in amazed awe.

"Not as young as I have been—but feel as young an' strong as ever," he wood say. (An' he's allers tellin'

me, he feels porely!) An' she wood anser: "Oh Mister Jones, you don't look a bit older than you did 20 years ago. You are one of the **handsomest** and **best-preserved** men I ever saw!" she wood declare, an' Jeems wood say "Thank you, dear Sallie!"

If we all went to the garden, Sallie had to hold Jeems arm, or he had to hold hern. She wood laff an' say she was so "wretchedly afraid" there was a frog er a snake under ever little weed er bush; an' she wuz "so frightfully clumsy,"—except on the pavement or dance floor. An' beleve it er not,—she actilly had Jeems doin' the Charleston an' the Black Bottom with her, mighty nigh ever evenin' attter supper, when they cud get good music over the radio.

Jest think of that — an' Jeems a complainin' with roomatiz fur the last five years in his nees! I bet I've bought an' rubbed him with a bushel of liniment, when all he needed wuz a flapper to cum erlong an' hypnertize him!

Sez I to her one day when I got a chance to speke private:

"Sallie, what's yore idee actin' so Labyish with Jeems? Can't you see you air makin' a plum ass outen him?" An' she laffed fit to kill an' ansered:

"Lawsy me Becky, don't get jealous an' begrudge the poor man a little fun! Variety is the spice of life, you know. You have more'n yore share of gumption an' go-aheaded-ness, an' yore pace is hard on a man like Jeems, who admires the 'clingin-vine' type. Now you couldn't 'cling' to save yore life. You've got to 'prop.' You air that kind. But what you ort to do is take a flop, an' furgit how to do a thing. Depend on Jeems fur **everything**—don't let him expect a thing from you. Don't you see how the dear man has blossomed out havin' me to look after? I'm trying to learn you a needed lesson. There ain't no man under the sun that pre-shates sacrifice. The wives that rise at 5 a. m. an' work till 8, get neglected fur flappers."

—"So I find," sez I, sarcastic like, an' she continered:

"The wimmin that hold—their husbands air the 'take' an' 'gimme' kind, that give nuthin' in return;—the ones that demand birthday, an' Christmas an' anniversary presents, an' that run up big bills an' cuss a blue streak if hubby can't pay;—an' don't give a hang if his buttons air on or off, or his sox whole er holey. The kind that air too frait an' helpless to do without servants. Pattern after me, Becky, if you want to be happy!" So, after Sallie went home I tried bein' a fool 'clingin-vine type,' but I guess Sallie's

lie's got all the "it" as it didn't work with mel!

The first mornin' I woodn't git up an' derectly Jeems begun to git restless, but I never let on; jest made like I wuz asleep. Attter while he called:

"Becky Ann, hit's attter 6 o'clock!"

"Alright, sez I; "Get up an' light the fire an' put the kittle on."

"Humph!" he grunted, and lay still. So did I. Attter while he called again:

"It's 6:30 an' the cow's a bawlin'!"

"Let her bawl,—I'm afraid of moo-cows, an' you'll have do the milkin' attter this."

"What in heck's the matter with you? You no J can't milk!" he growled.

"You'll have to larn; I've quit."

Jeems sed somethin' under his breth that I won't tell. At 7:00 he got up, lit the fire, put on the kettle, an' slammed things erround jest turrible. Then he went to the barn, an' when he cum back he sed sorter sheepish like:

"The calf is with the cow, so there won't be no milkin' to do, this mornin'."

"Oh Mr. Jones, isn't it funny that the mama cow would bawl like that, an' her baby with her?" sez I, mimickin' Sallie, an' smilin' sweet as pie.

"There ain't no accountin' fur what animals 'll do," sez Jeems.

"Or men," sez I. "That's what I've been thinkin' an' is why I've gotten so 'wretchedly afraid of cows," innocent like, as I buttered the toast.

Jeems looked worried all through breakfast, an' I lowed he wuz missin' Sallie.

As we riz furm the table a rat made a fuss in the wall, an' I give out a screech an' grabbed Jeems, and cried out: in a quiverin' voice —jest like Sallie:

"Oh Mister Jones: What was that? My pore narves! Oh I am so frightened!" Jeems grabbed me by the sholders an' shook me till my teeth rattled:

"Fur Gosh Sakes, Becky Ann, what's the matter with you? Air you gone plum crazy?"

"Oh no, dear heart; I bin crazy 35 years an' have jest cum to my senses. I bin blind-but now I see." Jeems looked orful puzzled an' worried, but went on in the yard to his swing. I kivered the table rubbed violet talcum on my face an' neck, painted my lips with a piece of red fady cloth, an' went an' sot in the swing with him. I didn't want him to git lonesum fur Sallie.

I snuggled up to him an' sed:

"Oh, I'm gettin' so frail,—you'll just have to hire a servant for me, Mister Jones."

"Servant? Jest fur us two?" he exploded.

"Sure. Sallie has two niggers an' is a heap huskier than I am." Jeems looked at me mighty puzzled.

We hadn't bin in the swing very long, till a little pig cum gruntin' aroun' an' I give a screech, jumped up in Jeems lap, flung my arms aroun' his neck, an' sobbed in Sallie's voice:

"Oh Mister Jones! I'm so frightened! Please don't let it bite me! Oh, mercy! Shoo! Make it go away or I shall scream!"

Jeems kicked at the pig an' it run off, an' he looked at me like he wuz worried mighty ni to deth, an' axed if I felt well.

"Sure I feel well," sez I. "Les go start the phonygraf an' dance the boochee koochee or the Charleston or Black Bottom! Bet you I can beat you an' Sallie both."

"You little devil!" grinned Jeems, ketchin' on, an' slippin' his arm aroun' me:

"Have you bin jellus of that braneless, spineless, rag an' a bone an' a hank o' hair?" You cut out this foolishness! If you air goin' to act like her, jest pack my grip, take me to depo an' by me a ticket to Rushy! I jest put up with that fool woman cause she wuz a friend of yores, an' I wuz sorry to see you have to soshate with anybody with sich a little sense! An' you wuz jellus! I swan!" He shore did look pleased with hisself!

I'm agoin' to send Sallie a copy of this,—as I promised to let her here from me. I bet she don't spend her next vacation monkeyin' with Jeems.

**Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.**

### HOW TO KEEP FROM GROWING OLD

Always drive fast out of alleys.

Always race with locomotives to crossings. Engineers like it; it breaks the monotony of their jobs.

Always pass the car ahead on curves or turns. Don't use your horn; it may unnerve the other fellow and cause him to turn out too far.

Always speed; it shows people you are a man of pep even though an amateur driver.

Never stop, look or listen at railroad crossings. It consumes time.

Drive confidently, just as though there were not eighteen million cars in service.

Always lock your brakes when skidding. It makes the job more artistic.

Always pass cars on hills. It shows you have more power; and you can turn out if you meet a car at the top.

In sloppy weather drive close to pedestrians. Dry cleaners appreciate it.

Never look around when you back up. There is never anything behind you.—Transit Guest.

### SICK

If I could call back ninety days,  
And know what I know now,  
You can safely bet I'd mend my ways,  
Nor take the strikers vow.

It won't be long till winter time,  
And then the folks in camp,  
Will all get sick, as sure as fate;  
Fur tents air cold and damp.

The future holds no hope fur me—  
I shorely shold be dead;  
For if I'd let this thing alone  
I'd now be housed and fed.

But now, I have no home or frends,  
No job nor reputation;  
And I can't never make amends  
Nor rise to my lost station.

There's not a place where I can work—  
I'm ruined and in distress;  
Like all who jined the communists,  
I'm in one "mell-of-a-hess."

### PENTINENT STRIKER.

### WHITE HALL, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time, day and night, with plenty of help, and the work runs fine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Patrick, are justly proud of their little girl, four weeks old.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams are just as happy over their little boy, three weeks old.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Boswell and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrow, were glad to welcome their sons, Mr. Charlie Boswell, and Mr. Bob Teat, from LaFayette, Ga., last Saturday.

Mr. Elmer Shadden has a new "banjo-uke" and we are expecting good music, soon.

### BLUE-EYED LEE.

**Read the Home Section—then pass it along.**

### ERLANGER, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. W. H. Still has just left. He asked me to write a short piece for the Home Section.

The mill is running full time day and night with plenty of good satisfied help. We are always glad to have Mr. Still come around in August, because we know if he can stand the hot weather we can!

Our superintendent is Mr. S. W. Rabb, Mr. F. L. Blaylock, carder, assisted by J. M. Jordan, day and O. C. Wesson at night; W. H. Brown, spinner, assisted by E. C. McGinn at night. L. O. Bishop, weaving, assisted by Cliff Conrad, day; O. C. Wilson, master mechanic, with Mac Daven-

port day, and R. H. Clayton, at night.

There are no better men to be found than the ones I have just listed.

"Aunt Becky," come up and see our modern mill and village if possible; am sure you would like it. If there's any improvements to be had we will have them. They are putting gas in the village now, for the benefit of those who want it.

We have had lots of sickness and deaths, but the sick are improving.

E. A. S.

### GREENVILLE, S. C.

### Monaghan Overseers Enjoy Chicken Dinner

The section men of Monaghan Mill card room enjoyed a fish and chicken dinner at John Henton's place near Hunt's Bridge on the Saluda river recently as the regular get-together meeting the overseers hold every six weeks, according to W. T. Busbee and W. B. Henderson, committee on arrangements.

A short talk by D. S. Maddox, toastmaster, featured the session. Those present at the meeting were: D. S. Maddox, W. T. Busbee, L. B. Paris, C. H. Mullinax, J. C. Couch, L. C. Pressley, J. M. Moody and W. B. Henderson.

### PIEDMONT, ALA.

### Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I can see that the new story is going to be a good one, and I enjoy reading the Home Section.

Mrs. R. P. Turner of LaGrange, Ga., has moved back to Piedmont.

Mrs. Lillian Carroll is back at work. She says she can not work for anyone except J. W. Woodall. She works at night; we are glad to have her with us again.

Mrs. Lillian Carroll and her twin boys, Raymond and Rayphel Carroll, Miss Gertrude Garrett, and Katie Monchan, and Rev. W. A. Garrett, went to Arrington Chapel, Saturday, to services conducted by Rev. W. A. Garrett.

Mrs. Mable Keer was out Friday night on account of sickness, but is able to be back at work.

There is a number of our village boys leaving in September for the Coley Blacksher school, at Vacation, Ala.

We have a fine new Y. M. C. A., now since it has been completed. Miss Rebecca Doyle is in charge of the girls department; we all like her.

Miss Dovie Coggins is back at work; she says she sure does like to live in the country.

The tent meeting has closed the services were conducted by Watson Sorrow, and Rev. Price.



Come and pay us a visit "Aunt Becky," and we will let you stay at the First Aid, with our nurse, Miss Willie Bell Emmerson.

NO. 2. NIGHT HAWK.

### LAURENS, S. C.

#### Watts Mills

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

After a long delay I wish to renew my correspondence to the Bulletin.

Watts Mills is running full time with plenty of contented help. They are repairing and painting all the houses in the village, and doing new plumbing in the mill. There has also been some additional machinery installed in the spinning department.

The weave room section men's club met Friday night and report having a fine time.

Carl Reames, night second hand in the card room, resigned last week, and was succeeded by W. L. Grayday.

O. A. Hester is day second hand in card room now.

All overseers from Dunean Mills, Greenville, were guests of the Watts overseers at a fish stew Thursday night.

Mr. Paul Pearce, second hand in weave room, is just back from his vacation and says he enjoyed it more than any he has ever taken.

Mr. W. M. Marchant, our cost accountant, is spending his vacation in the lower part of the State.

Mr. C. W. Kenshens, paymaster, will take his vacation next week. Hope he has luck fishing.

The section men of the spinning department organized a club last week and held a banquet at "Stuval's Place," located at the foot of the mountains.

Mrs. Harold Turner, entertained the Mother's Club at her home on Lucas avenue, July 26.

Dr. R. R. Walker leaves next week to attend the Pectiatric Seminary of Saluda, N. C.

Our superintendent, Mr. Harold Turner and family, the overseer of weaving, Mr. Roy Woods, and family, motored to the mountains Saturday and back Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cothran of Lowell, N. C., visited relatives in Laurens, last week-end.

Dr. L. E. Bishop was called to the bedside of his father, Mr. E. E. Bishop, of Greensboro, N. C., who has been seriously ill for some time. Mr. Bishop died Saturday night and was laid to rest in the Cedar Shoals Cemetery, Spartanburg county, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bishop had a host of friends here, as he was a former resident of Laurens and at one time held a prominent position with Watts Mills. Our sympathy goes out to his relatives.

Mrs. Thomas, why not pay us a

visit sometime and get acquainted with our fine set of overseers and superintendent, and see one of the prettiest villages and the very best running work?

SMOKY.

(Thanks, Smoky—I'd like to—Aunt Becky.)

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some pretty weather and our work is running better every day.

Our base ball team can't lose for winning! The Girl Scouts Troop No. 1, headed by Mrs. J. B. Clopton, left Monday for Camp Edding, for 10 days. The Boy Scouts have just returned from camp, where they reported a nice time; some of them look like Indians.

Miss Lina B. Venable accompanied by her mother, is spending a most pleasant vacation at Crystal Springs, Tenn.

The "Million Dollar Band" of Merrimack, furnished music at a picnic at Riverton school house, and for a barbecue at Monrovia, the past week.

The stork made fifteen visits here the past month!

Our base ball club played South Pittsburg, Saturday, to the tune of 3 to 0.

Sorry to report the death of Mr. Felix Swain's little baby.

We have but little sickness—mostly whooping cough. We have one of the best hospitals anywhere, two doctors and two nurses.

Rush The Home Section, Aunt Becky.

LEARNING MORE.

### FORT MILL, S. C.

#### Mill No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Virginia Morrow spent Sunday in Kershaw with Miss Lucy Love.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morrow, Misses Lois Morrow and Margie Becknell, spent Sunday afternoon with friends in Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Love and daughters, Misses Mae and Nellie Love, spent Sunday in Kershaw with relatives and friends.

Mr. J. F. Chalmers has as his guest, his mother and niece of Ware Shoals.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter and little daughter, Jane, spent Sunday with relatives at Bessemer City.

Miss Rosalie Becknell spent last week with relatives at Chester.

Evelyn and Geryl McKibben left Saturday for High Point, N. C., where they will spend the remaining part of summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bolt of Rockingham, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. J. F. Chalmers.

Mr. O. O. McSwain has been confined to his bed for the past week, but his many friends are glad to know that he is improving daily.

The mills here are running full time.

BROWN EYES.

("Brown Eyes," please let us know your full name and address—Aunt Becky.)

### RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I haven't bothered you with a letter for some time I will write a few lines to let you know that we are still going forward, thanks to the able leadership of J. O. Edwards, our superintendent.

The company gave us a weeks vacation the first week in July and most everybody went visiting; those who didn't, went fishing, and must have had plenty of luck judging from the stories some of them have to tell.

We have a mighty fine base ball club with Mr. John Austin as manager. The boys went to Maiden last Saturday and got trimmed 2 to 0, but that doesn't mean that they can't play ball. Maiden just had an extra good ball club. The company set the boys up to new uniforms, and they sure look good.

Mr. J. P. Butler, of Newton, and Mr. Q. A. Fite, of Monroe, are recent movers to our village. And we are always glad to welcome good families like these to our midst.

Miss Anna Evans of Winona, Miss., is the charming guest of Misses Edna and Minna Holcomb. Mr. Holcomb and family and Miss Evans motored to Blowing Rock and Boone Sunday and reported a delightful trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Mullinax were visiting relatives in Greenville, S. C., last week.

The young mens and young ladies classes of the Baptist Sunday school are planning to motor to Brown's Mountain Beach for a picnic, next Saturday, and we are hoping that they will all have a jolly good time.

The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Kelley last week and left a cute little package, and Mr. Kelley named it Little Jimmy.

Mr. Walter Keller bought a new Chevrolet Saturday and we noticed that he wasn't at Sunday School Sunday. But he was on the job this morning with a broad smile. In fact, if I would report all the new cars and radios that have been bought recently it would take too much space.

SLIM.

(Slim, we are glad that you have returned to the fold. We've been missing you—Aunt Becky.)

# The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Boss, I sho' Lawd will!" came the eager reply.

"Swear you'll keep your mouth shut?"

"I swar," the old darky whispered, his eyes bulging. "Lawd, boss, you ain't gwiner carve 'em to git his skeelekon is yo?" glancing toward the man on the bed and blinking his eyes, in fright.

"No; but if you tell anything you see and hear in this room tonight I'll carve you up, maybe!"

"I'se blin' as er bat an' deaf as er post, boss!"

"All right, now we'll go to work," turning to the man on the bed, who sat up and smiled.

"Gawd a mighty!" gasped Uncle Ned. "I thought,—Why! dar ain' nuffin—"

"Shut up!" warned the doctor in a low voice. "Better be dumb, too, old man. These walls are thin." And he took from his case a roll of absorbent cotton, some bandage cloth and a bunch of splints, while Uncle Ned's eyes bulged in amazement.

"Help me get his clothes off, Uncle Ned,—be careful, now!" in a clear voice; the patient let out a deep groan, between smiling lips, his eyes twinkling merrily, and without aid, undressed himself, whispering to Uncle Ned:

"All's fair in love and war, Uncle—and I've got to have a chance! You'll be a rich nigger if I win, and well paid if I don't."

A few more words, and Uncle Ned, true lover of romance, understood and promised hearty co-operation. His faith in Doctor James was profound and he was favorably impressed with the patient,—especially when he had been assured that he was wealthy.

"Dammit, Billy, I told the ladies I didn't know you," said the doctor, "and by George, I don't! I never would have believed you'd do a thing like this, or get me into such a scrape. You used to be best man at school, and champion of our football team; but if this gets me in bad with the ladies, I'll make a fotball of you."

"Trust me, old sport," was the whispered reply. "I've never gotten into anything yet that I didn't get out of O. K. This time I'm in heaven, though, and don't want to get out. But, confound it!—seems to me a broken leg would have been enough, without a cracked skull and broken arm."

"Well, you see, it's safer for all concerned, for you to have only one good arm. And if you say foolish things,—why, the cracked head will excuse you," smiling mischievously. "We've discussed it all thoroughly,—I have your check for \$1,000, though I don't think my auto is hurt any worse than you are,—but still,—for the life of me, I can't see why you couldn't go for the girl in a straightforward, manly way, without all this subterfuge."

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### YOU CAN'T PLEASE EVERYBODY

A man told me the other day that my "stuff," meaning "NOBODY'S BUSINESS," was crude, and I told him that he was crude also, and he then told me that it was common-place, and I told him so was he, and then he intimated that it was not refined, and I insisted that he and 99 per cent of the folks in the world are not overly refined.

I do not seek rhetorical expressions when I write, nor do I try to iron-down and smooth-over my statements and composition: I simply think of it and hit the keys, then step on it, and let it go. People who are seeking information about "The autumn leaves" and "the rolling landscape" and "the twittering of the Blue-jays in the golden oaks" are invited to resort to Shakespeare and Aristotle and Longfellow, and other boys that lived when a dollar would buy something. I am a working man, and not a scholar.

In my short life, I have learned from contact with every-day folks that they are all pretty much alike, inside. The same things happen to them that happen to us. Their household worries and troubles are similar, even though some of them eat roast duck for dinner while their neighbors are taking on buttermilk and cornbread. Therefore, I think roast duck eaters can read and understand "Nobody's Business."

Of course, I occasionally get called down because of my pertinent methods of assimilating my diagnosis of facts, figgers, and circumstances, for instance: A swell-looking flapper blew into my office last week and said: "Looky, here, Gee McGee—I'd simply like to know how you know so much about what us girls are wearing these days," and I replied that I considered it an easy task to determine the name of each and every garment they were burdened with, as I saw most of them while they were standing up and the balance when they sat down.

So, folks, please use my column for dessert. After you've read all about the Chicago murders and Wall street's gambling proclivities, and Sinclair's tough job in the drug store department of the jail—where he stirs the cascara with the water, and what President Hoover thinks of Farm Relief, and where your aunt took tea last week, and the price of Radio common, then turn to "NOBODY'S BUSINESS" and read it, and thus help your digestive organs to function and put your mind at ease. What I write may not help you, but it certainly won't hurt you. Anyway, write me your views along this line.

### BALFOUR, N. C.

#### Balfour Mills Yard and Garden Contest a Success

Five prizes, and many compliments were awarded the home-makers at Balfour Mills, in a recent yard and garden contest.



Mrs. Henry Brown, of Smyth street, won first prize; Mrs. H. C. Baker, 6 Blake street, second; Carl Ward, Maxwell street, third; Mrs. C. E. Stancill, fourth; Mrs. Eugene Kinsland, Maxwell street, fifth.

Mesdames C. L. Vaughn, J. J. Wright, Hobart Crisp, Geo. Erwin, G. L. Baker and Henderson, deserved especial praise, and the committee were delighted with wonderful progress made in improving and beautifying the premises.

Captain Ellison Smyth, president, Messrs E. A. Smyth, secretary, and J. Adger Smyth, treasurer, are to be congratulated on the splendid spirit manifested by their employees.

The nice community house with well equipped kitchen, is a delight to the club women and other organizations.

The grounds about the mill are lovely with bright flowers.

### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

#### Joanna News

##### Our Wills

"Stand perfect and fully assured in the will of God." Paul was fully assured in writing from his Roman prison and ending his letter with greetings to his many friends. But his were not mere social greetings; often he interwove them with such golden threads as this message. Paul would have his friends standing fully assured in the will of God.

But are we not to rely on our own wills? Are we not to cultivate a strong determination? Certainly we are. Every heart beats responsive to Priscilla Leonard's verse:

"You are what you will to be—  
Don't forget it.  
From that choice you cannot flee;  
Don't forget it.  
You must choose and you alone,  
Twixt the darkness and the throne;  
All your future is your own—  
Don't forget it."

Indeed it may be said that we need our own wills first of all in order that we may rest in the will of God. We cannot be assured in God's will until we are assured in our own. It takes a lot of will-power to go to a surgeon and submit ourselves to his will, that he may cut away some malignant growth. Mighty will-power is required to withstand the evil will of Satan, that God's will may have its way. Choosing God and the better life is not a passive matter, but a very vigorous and heroic act. Let none of us think that he must weaken his will in order to be a child of God. On the contrary, he must strengthen it with all the determination he can bring to bear upon it.

#### Village News

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hampton of Roduco, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton of Winton, N. C., spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Farmer and family visited friends in Greenville, S. C., Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Laura Simpson and children spent the week-end with Miss Sallie Mae Franklin, Whitmire, S. C.

Mrs. C. A. O'Shields spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. O'Shields, Whitmire, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Marvia Holsonback, Mr. Charles Murphy and Miss Marjorie Dominick motored to Caesar's Head Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Land, Union, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Holsonback spent Sunday

"But isn't it a novel way to spend my vacation. Why, Doc, there's no telling how much devilment I'd have gotten into, had I gone to the beach somewhere. Here I'm isolated,—cut off from all former associations, and in bed, helpless. I'll have time for sober reflection on the follies of youth and can study the character of One Woman. I'll have a few weeks to bask in the sunshine of her smiles,—and—if I don't win her,—" Billy paused and sighed.

"Funny to find you a little bit doubtful of your accomplishments and ability to charm," smiled the doctor.

"But you see, Doc,—I never saw anyone before, at all like her. Say!—How will I look bandaged up like a mummy?"

"Not as handsome as usual, I'll admit," chuckled the doctor softly.

An hour after the "accident" Uncle Ned carried a basin of bloody colored water and swabs of cotton from the room, and was stopped in the hall by the ladies, who besieged him with questions, their faces paling at the sight of the water.

"No mam, de generman didn't bleed no whar, ceptin' whar his haid busted," he told them in a solemn whisper, "an' de doctor is got him fixt up good, now."

"Come in, ladies," called the doctor, coming to the door, his sleeves rolled up. "Our patient is comfortable and resting quietly now. He was rational,—asked that no one be notified, unless we see that he is going to die,—which he isn't. He doesn't want a trained nurse,—said Uncle Ned would be all right, though I find that he can well afford anything he wants. If having him here will inconvenience you too much, I'll move him, however great the risk. But, if you can keep him and care for him, I'll help you all I can, and I'll see that you will be well paid."

"We'll do everything we possibly can, doctor. No, indeed, you must not move him," said Mrs. Anderson, to which Patty echoed assent.

"I'll bring him some gowns and other necessities when I come in the morning. In the meantime, I do not think he will disturb your rest tonight."

"Poor man!" said Patty softly, going to the bed and looking down pityingly upon the stranger, whose face was almost hidden by the bands that were around and under his chin, holding in place a great cushion of cotton on top of his head. His right arm lay stiff and straight in bandages and splints on top of the snowy sheet which covered him. His left leg was in splints, too, and the room smelled as if the entire contents of an apothecary shop had been emptied there.

"Did you learn anything about him, doctor?" asked Mrs. Anderson, in low hushed tones.

"A little;—his name is Billy Bryan,"—Ah Miss Patty!—I fear your nerves are a bit unstrung"—as the girl gasped in dismay and dropped limply into a chair. Her mother made no sign that she had heard the name before.

"Oh, no,—I'm all right. Who—who did you say—" said Patty, in a weak little voice.

"Billy Bryan; very wealthy; owns considerable Southern mill stock with offices in New York. He's on a vacation I think, from what I could gather. I know of his family,—fine people,—and you needn't be afraid. He was taking a stroll from the city,—I picked him up, we ditched and,—er—you know the rest. It's awful bad,—I don't see how it could have happened,—but er—it might have been worse!"

Uncle Ned came back in, walking with soft, cat-like tread, and replaced the bowl on the wash stand,—also a pitcher of fresh water. Then he turned to the doctor and spoke with grave concern:

"Is I got to gin him anything tonight, boss?"

"No,—just let him be quiet,—that's all."

"Maybe he'll git feverish and kinder obstreperis;—den what?"

"No, not tonight. I'll give you some powders tomorrow to keep the fever down. And now I'll walk back to town. Glad I wasn't driving my new car. John Henry can stay ditched 'till tomorrow."

He went and bent over his patient, and coughed to stifle a laugh, as a twinkling gray eye peeped from beneath a bandage and winked at him mischievously.

"Poor old boy," said the doctor, with a finger on the patient's pulse, "he's got a hard fight before him! If he loses, I ought to hang—for my part of it." And there was a queer catch in his voice.

"Don't blame yourself too severely; accidents just will happen, and I'm sure you couldn't have helped this. It's fortunate that you escaped," comforted Mrs. Anderson, following him to the door.

Patty sat tense and silent, her brown eyes fixed upon the prostrate, helpless figure of the man who had dared write her a note. A shiver of apprehension ran through her. Fate was playing strange pranks, she thought. And how could she look Billy Bryan in the face, without betraying knowledge of his note? And he should never, never know, that she had seen it! He must be led to believe that it was lost.

There sat his shoes, clean and trim under the bed. His handsome gray "Kool-Cloth" suit, soiled with the red dirt of the ditch, had been thrown carelessly across the back of a chair. His white straw hat was crushed,—utterly ruined; and Patty paled as she noticed the great jagged hole in the top.

But why had he been coming in this direction? Could it be that he was really trying to locate her? She bit her lips and frowned. The very idea! No, that was preposterous. He was just a consummate flirt, he hadn't meant a word of his note,—or he would have added his address as good security.

Everything was happening today. She wondered how long he would be there, and how she could go to her position the first of July. This was Friday, June 2nd, and four weeks would soon pass. Why the man might be there twice that long!

with their daughter in Newberry, S. C.

Mrs. J. K. Suttles of Florence, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Bragg.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Monroe had as their guests last week, Mrs. A. B. Monroe and daughter, Ruth, and Mrs. Joseph Winch, of Ingle, N. J., and Mr. A. J. Monroe of Abbeville, S. C.

Miss Margaret Moorehead returned Tuesday from Grey Stone Camp, N. C., where she has been spending several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boland and daughter, Grace, and Miss Alda Rae Tew spent Sunday in Batesburg, S. C.

Mrs. Tom Adair of Clinton, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Dell.

Miss Eleanor Clement of Greer, S. C., is spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Ballington.

Miss Sunbeam Street of Atlanta, Ga., was the week-end guest of Mrs. L. H. O'Dell.

#### Automobile Accident

Miss Viola Jones, Mrs. Emma Gardner, and Mr. Fred Earl had the misfortune of getting bruised in an accident near Prosperity Sunday night. They were on the way home from Columbia. We are glad to note that no one was hurt seriously.

#### CRAWFORD, GA.

##### Crawford Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill runs full time, day and night. Mr. Tart, overseer of carding and spinning, is a might good man to work, for, and has plenty of help.

Mr. Palmer, overseer carding and spinning at night, is taking a vacation, in Atlanta.

Miss Virginia Eatson and Mr. Raymond Tart, were married Saturday afternoon and have the best wishes of their many friends.

Mr. Floyd motored to Athens, Saturday.

Mrs. Susie Price, of near Athens, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ed Christy, Sunday.

Mr. Edgar Christy, Miss Laura Hull, Mr. Jack Scott, and Miss Rosena Joyner, motored to Maxie, Sunday afternoon.

We are glad to have Mrs. Joyner and family back with us, from Russellville, Ala.

Mrs. Evan's sisters, from Greenville, S. C., are visiting her.

Our big-hearted superintendent, Mr. G. E. Archie, is making things pleasant for us here, and we all appreciate his interest in our welfare and happiness.

BLUE BELL.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Ruby Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is going along fine at the Ruby. We were all mighty glad to have you visit us last week. I don't think there is anyone anywhere who has more friends than you have.

The management is having two additional combers erected. Mr. A. Thorp of the Textile Service, Gastonia, is erecting them.

Our ball team played a double header last Saturday, winning both games. Manager Rickman is getting the boys in fine shape.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sanders have as their guest this week, Mrs. Sanders' sister of Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Lonnie Baucom, our popular comber fixer, was very seriously burned last Saturday,



when the gas tank of his car exploded; he is confined to his bed at this time. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. B. H. Ingle spent last Sunday visiting friends in Hickory, N. C.

Mr. George West and family spent the last week-end with his brother, in Cleveland county.

Mr. Andrew Jenkins has been very sick for several days, but is some better at this time.

Merrs Elbert Seagle, Dan West and Lester Tare, visited at Crowders Mountain, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lowe had as their guests the last week-end Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Craft of West Gastonia.

Mr. Mack Grice and family visited friends in Asheville, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Johnson visited friends at the Gray Mill in West Gastonia last Sunday.

Anyone having news items for this column, please leave with Miss Hazel Sanders at the lunch stand, and I will get them.

Aunt Becky, I have just finished reading three of your books, and they sure are fine. I think that just at this time, every cotton mill worker should read them; they would do more to establish harmony between employer and employees, than anything that I can think of.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

(Thank you, Bumble Bee, for your compliments on my books; they are accomplishing their purpose—Aunt Becky.)

#### ANDERSON, S. C.

##### Orr Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Kid Patterson has opened the Road House Station on the Iva road.

Mrs. Ethel Kinard visited her brother near Walhalla, last week.

The Oakwood Intermediate B. Y. P. U. will have a social Thursday at Margaret Parnell's.

We regret the passing of our friend, Kirk Armstrong.

LUDDIE.

#### INFLUENCE

Influence! What is it? That part of me

Which touches you and others,  
It's effect on you, only God can see,

As round us all it hovers,  
Just as the sweetness of the flower,

Is distilled on the morning air,  
So does our influence every hour  
Permeate everywhere.

It may not always be for good,  
But God forbid today!

That any act or word of mine,

Should turn you from the way.

This influence lives eternally,

It comes from God's own hand,

Our effect on others, for good or ill,

Is felt throughout the land.

So on and on through the ages,

This God-like part of me,

Will perforce have a part in the pages

Of the world's future history.

As perfume comes from the rose-leaf mold,

While the rose-tree blooms in the sod,

My influence will live, when my happy soul

Blooms in the Garden of God.

—LEONE MAXWELL.

Well,—it couldn't be helped. She must not be so selfish. Doctor James had said her mother would be paid for keeping the man, and it might not be so bad after all; the idea of accepting remuneration was distasteful; but still, it wouldn't be anything like he'd have to pay for hospital treatment, and her mother could hardly afford to keep him free gratis. And maybe he'd be able to move by July, anyway, if he received proper care, and she certainly would do her part.

"You and de mistis bettah go long ter bed now, chile," advised Uncle Ned. "T'se gwine er drap rat down on de flo' an' keep one eye an' one year open fo' sights an' soun's. Ef he move I'se gwiner see, an' ef he grunt I'se gwiner hear, an' I be rat dar." A deep groan came from the patient.

"Water, please!" was the weak request. Patty sprang for a glass, holding it to his lips. He drank with closed eyes, afraid that the girl would read his secret in their depths. It was now near midnight and Billy turned his face to the wall, and pretended to sleep, feeling that it would be criminal to keep the ladies awake any longer.

Mrs. Anderson and Patty were now obliged to sleep on the davenport in the sitting room, giving up their bedroom to Billy, and having made sure that he was resting quietly and comfortably, they left Uncle Ned, with instruction to be called if needed.

#### CHAPTER VI

Mrs. Anderson and Patty slept very little that night. A strange man in the house, and he dangerously hurt, was enough to upset their nerves. But they were up early Saturday morning, attending to their duties, tipping about softly in their house shoes, and conversing in whispers, careful that their patient should not be disturbed. Uncle Ned had very solemnly assured them that the man was now asleep after a very wakeful night.

"We must let him rest every possible minute, now, because later he is sure to suffer acutely," said Mrs. Anderson.

"Lawd! Mis, he's sufferin' mighty cute, now!" replied Uncle Ned, "an' tain't no tellin' what gwiner happen if he gits to sufferin' any cuter. I speck he gwiner call on de rock an' hills to hide him from de wraf to come, when he gits his senses back!"

"Why Uncle Ned!" gasped Patty, "has he been in a state of delirium? and does he talk wickedly? He seemed ready to die last night. I heard what he said about dying happy."

"I doan' know, Miss; I doan' s'pose he's had de deliriums—an' don' you pay no 'tention to nuffin' I say," nervously. "But dey do say city gemerlen's ain't no saints' an' maybe de Lawd done sent dis un here fo' you to speriment on. You use to want to be a missionary;—member how you usen to preach to us niggahs, when you wuz 'bout big es my fis'?" And Uncle Ned escaped more questions, by returning to the patient.

(To Be Continued)